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Editor: Syed Ahdullah Brelvi

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Lords' Response To India's Demand

Snell's Statement: Contrast To Zetland's:

Reactions To Nazi "Peace Feelers"

HITLER'S QUEST FOR PUPPET PRESIDENT

Authoritative Italian quarters have denied the report that Sgr. Mussolini is studying a plan for a Peace conference, says a Rome telegram to the official news agency in Berlin, which adds:

"These authoritative Italian quarters state that the news is completely unfounded. Italy will take no such initiative in the present circumstances."

LONDON NOT AWARE

Official circles in London state that no message has reached London from Rome relating to Peace proposals, nor do they know of the impending arrival of any such proposals.

BUT A CABLE FROM PARIS STATES:

HERR HITLER'S PEACE PLAN WILL BE TRANSMITTED TO LONDON TO-DAY THROUGH THE ITALIAN EMBASSY THERE ACCORDING TO THE AMSTERDAM "TELEGRAAF."

HITLER'S QUEST

According to our London correspondent, Herr Hitler is not likely to make peace proposals till he finds out a "representative" role to accept the presidency of his "puppet Republic."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT

INDIA FIGURED IN DEBATES OF BOTH THE HOUSES. TO A QUESTION OF MR. ATTLEE AS TO WHETHER INDIA WILL BE ASKED TO SEND HER REPRESENTATIVE TO THE PROPOSED IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF DOMINION MINISTERS AT LONDON MR. EDEN REQUESTED THE LABOUR MEMBER "TO PUT DOWN THE QUESTION."

"NO FALSE PRIDE"

SPEAKING ON THE INDIAN QUESTION DURING THE LORDS DEBATE, LORD SNELL REFERRED TO THE VICEROY'S TALKS WITH THE CONGRESS LEADERS AND SAID: "THE CONTRIBUTION WHICH INDIA MADE IN THE LAST WAR WAS OF THE GREATEST VALUE. WE OUGHT TO SEE THAT NO FALSE PRIDE ON OUR PART PREVENTS INDIA FROM MAKING A CONTRIBUTION OF EQUAL VALUE AT THE PRESENT TIME."

ON WAR FRONTS

According to the latest cables from London and Paris, French troops continue to make rapid advance and the Germans are evacuating town after town and retreating under pressure of heavy French artillery bombardment.

And in Poland, according to a Berlin cable, the scattered troops of the dismembered Republic are giving stiff resistance to the Nazi troops on the border of the New German-Russo Demarcation line.

"ITALY WILL BE NEUTRAL"

Press Comments On Ciano-Hitler Talks

ROME, Oct. 4. Newspapers, "Messaggero" and "Popolo di Roma" devote several columns to yesterday's Commons debate but there is no word of editorial comment.

Italian circles, while noting Mr. Chamberlain's statement that peace overtures would be carefully examined, consider that Mr. Chamberlain has endorsed the vigorous attitude shown by Mr. Churchill. The general feeling is that the end of the war is not in sight.

Italians believe that should the war continue, Italy's position as a Neutral will not be affected. Newspaper readers are struck by the absence of streamer press headlines following the Ciano-Hitler talks and have drawn the conclusion that whatever proposals were set forth in Berlin, they were not such that Italy could make them wholly her own.—Reuter.

LORD SNELL ON INDIAN QUESTION

LONDON, October 4. Lord Snell took up the question of India during the Lords Debate on yesterday's war statement. "I am glad to see," said Lord Snell, "that the Viceroy has seen Congress Leaders and I have some hope that by conference and understanding, the difficulties there—

Hitler's Demands?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, OCT. 4. IT IS REPORTED THAT UNTIL HE SUCCEEDS IN SECURING A "REPRESENTATIVE" POLE TO FORM A NEW "INDEPENDENT POLISH GOVERNMENT" HERR HITLER WILL NOT ANNOUNCE HIS PEACE PLAN.

IT IS SUGGESTED THAT HERR HITLER'S PLAN IS HIS PUPPET POLISH GOVERNMENT SHALL DEMAND, FIRSTLY, THAT ALL NEUTRALS SHOULD IGNORE THE EXISTENCE OF THE PRESENT POLISH GOVERNMENT WHICH IS SEATED IN PARIS.

SECONDLY, DEMAND FROM BRITAIN, GOLD RESERVE OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC DEPOSITED IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THIRDLY, THAT ALL NEUTRALS SHALL RETURN TO HERR HITLER'S PUPPET GOVERNMENT POLISH WARSHIPS, SUBMARINES ETCETERA WHICH HAVE BEEN INTERNED IN THESE COUNTRIES.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT VON RIBBENTROP IS MAKING A DISCREET SEARCH FOR THIS REPRESENTATIVE POLE.

may be lessened. India is very desirous to help in the fight for Freedom and Democracy and wants to feel that it is a partner in the enterprise—as a democratic partner. The contribution which India

(Continued on page 7, Col. 3).



UNDER PRESSURE OF FRENCH ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT, GERMAN TROOPS ARE REPORTED TO BE RETREATING EVACUATING TOWN AFTER TOWN.

MORE GERMAN TOWNS EVACUATED

French Troops Making Rapid Advance

LONDON, October 4. SEMI-OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM PARIS SAY THAT FRENCH TROOPS ADVANCED VERY RAPIDLY SEEKING THE SURRENDER OF SIX GERMAN TOWNS INCLUDING SAARBRUECKEN AND ZWEIFBRUECKEN.

Germans have been compelled completely to evacuate these towns.

Elies on the Rhine which is ten miles from the French frontier is also being evacuated. This is a town with a population of 140,000 and a centre for manufacturing machinery.—Reuter.

In Commons

HAS GERMANY USED GAS BOMBS IN POLAND?

LONDON, Oct. 4. In the Commons, Mr. R. A. Butler stated that the German Government had given an assurance to the Swiss Minister in London to abide by the Geneva Protocol of 1925 prohibiting the use of gas and bacteriological methods of war provided His Majesty's Government also observed the Protocol.

Mr. Butler declared that he would require notice to the question when asked by Mr. Henderson whether there was any evidence that Germany had used gas bombs in Poland.—Reuter.

WHY NOT INDIA?

Mr. C. R. Attlee asked whether a representative from the Indian people might attend the proposed conference of Ministers of British Commonwealth.

Mr. Anthony Eden replied that it was not for him to reply to that question.—Reuter.

DOMINION MINISTERS FOR BRITAIN?

LONDON, October 4. In the House of Commons, Mr. Anthony Eden announced that the Governments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were each arranging to send a Cabinet Minister to England to confer with His Majesty's Government as soon as practicable.

This was in order to supplement the existing arrangements for collaboration between Governments of the British Commonwealth and His Majesty's Government.—Reuter.

FIGHTING STILL PROCEEDING

Scattered Polish Troops Offer Resistance

BERLIN, Oct. 4. A communique admits that fighting is still proceeding with scattered Polish troops in the "territory between the former demarcation line and the newly arranged Russo-German frontier of interests."

The communique adds, German naval forces have stopped 72 ships since September 30.—Reuter.

German Mobilisation On French Frontier

LONDON, Oct. 4. According to French observations, the German forces are now grouped in a series of columns extending far inside Germany to enable a General offensive on the whole of the French front or through Neutrals on either side as Herr Hitler may decide.

It is reported the Swiss Government have stopped all army leave in view of the German concentration on the frontier between Basle and Schaffhausen.

The French consider that an offensive is unlikely till the political outlook is more defined.—Reuter.

(SEE PAGES 7 AND 9)

S. African Minister, For Empire Conference

PRETORIA, Oct. 4. Col. Denys Reitz, Minister for Native Affairs will represent South Africa on the Empire Conference in London announced by Mr. Eden.

Col. Reitz will endeavour to arrange despatch of South Africa's agricultural produce and for the supply of war material by South Africa.—Reuter.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR POLAND

British Govt. Recognises M. Raczkiewicz

LONDON, October 4. The British Government have recognised M. Raczkiewicz, as the President of Poland.

The Ministry of Information states that following the recognition of the new President by all former members of the Polish Government, the Polish Ambassador in London has informed His Majesty's Government that M. Moscicki had resigned and his functions have been assumed by M. Raczkiewicz.

His Majesty's Government have acknowledged the communication and thus given recognition to M. Raczkiewicz as President of the Republic of Poland.—Reuter.

"End Of Polish Campaign"

BERLIN, Oct. 4. General hoisting of flags to "celebrate the end of the Polish Campaign" began in Germany to-day.—Reuter.

Polish Ambassador's Protest To Turkish Govt.

LONDON, Oct. 4. The Polish ambassador in Ankara made a declaration to the Turkish Government protesting against partition of Poland by Russia and Germany.—Reuter.

HITLER FOR WARSAW?

LONDON, Oct. 4. According to the Berlin correspondent of an Amsterdam paper, Herr Hitler is leaving Berlin for Warsaw to-day.—Reuter.

Gen. Orbay Sees Ironside

LONDON, Oct. 4. Gen. Orbay called on Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the Imperial General Staff at the War Office.—Reuter.

Daladier's Statement

PARIS, Oct. 4. A communique issued after the Cabinet meeting states that M. Daladier made a long statement on the diplomatic and military situation.

The communique adds that the Minister for Blockade is also being entrusted with carrying out economic warfare. He will co-operate with the Minister of Finance to watch the movement of capital.—Reuter.

QUIET NIGHT ON WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, Oct. 4. A communique says: "A quiet night. Artillery fire on both sides south of Zweibruecken.—Reuter."

STOP PRESS

AMBUSHES ON FRANCO-GERMAN FRONT.

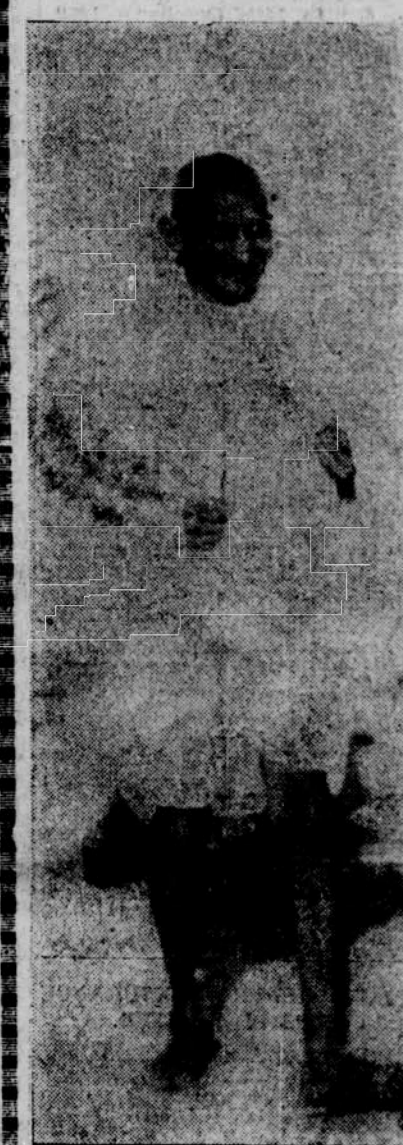
PARIS, Oct. 4. A communique reports, "There were patrols and ambushes on various parts of the front. An enemy-attempted raid south of Firmasens was repulsed. One of our submarines captured and brought to port a German commercial vessel."

The Rome radio quotes the Japanese Domei agency for a statement that Japan has withdrawn from the anti-Comintern Pact.—Reuter.

ZETLAND "MUM"

LONDON, Oct. 4. Contrary to expectation, Lord Zetland did not speak in the Lords Debate.—Reuter.

Gandhiji's Message TO British People



MAHATMA GANDHI

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

A message to the British people sent by Gandhiji through the "Manchester Guardian" in an interview to the paper's Indian correspondent is published in this evening's "Hindu."

The message says:—

"It will be a very serious tragedy in this tragic war if Britain is found to fail in the very first test of sincerity of her professions about democracy. Do those declarations or do they not include the full freedom of India according to the wishes of her people?"

This is a very simple and elementary question asked by the Congress. The Congress has the right to ask that question.

I hope that answer will be as it is expected by the Congress and, let me say, all those who wish well by Great Britain."—A.P.

Birla House Parleys

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4.

Since 2 p.m., important conferences among Congress leaders are proceeding at Birla House. Gandhiji, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Nehru, Rajen Babu, Sardar Patel and Seth Jamnall Bajaj are participating.

It appears the Congress leaders first heard Sardar Patel's report about his 45-minute talk with the Viceroy and then Pandit Nehru on his after-dinner conversations with Mr. Jinnah. The latter appears to be under close and careful consideration.

Sikander-Jinnah Talks

The Punjab Premier had another prolonged talk with Mr. Jinnah to-day, and Sir Raza Ali and other Muslim leaders have also arrived to meet Mr. Jinnah on the eve of his interview with the Viceroy.—United Press. (Earlier News on Page 8.)

FRONTIER GANDHI FOR WARDHA

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Oct. 4. After the conclusion of his two-day visit to Sind Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, a member of the Congress Working Committee, left last night for Wardha from Hyderabad. He was presented with an address of welcome yesterday evening by the Hyderabad Municipal Committee.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. & BENGAL MEMBERS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4. In view of the importance of the ensuing A. I. C. C. meeting at Wardha, almost all the 68 members of the All-India Committee from Bengal will attend the session.

Most of them will leave for Wardha on October 7. Those of the A. I. C. C. members, who will attend the Anti-Imperialist Con-

SOVIET TROOPS ENTER SINKIANG

TOKIO, Oct. 4.

Information reaching the Domei Agency confirms the reports that Soviet troops are entering Northwest China and the Province of Sinkiang. Two brigades of Soviet Regulars have arrived recently at Urumqi in Northern Sinkiang and further troops have entered the Province since.—Reuter.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SINKS

SINGAPORE, October 4. The Norwegian steamer "Hoegh Transporter" (4,994 tons) struck a mine when entering Singapore harbour and sank.

The crew were saved. A communique states that nine of the crew have been taken to hospital.

It adds that the "Hoegh Transporter" failed to obey all signals and entered one of the protective mine-fields despite every effort on the part of the patrol craft to stop her. The vessel was "en route" to Ecmbay from Saigon.—Reuter.

Rajen Babu Invites Kifayatullah

NEW DELHI, 4. Babu Rajendra Prasad has sent a special message to Mufi Kifayatullah, President of the Jamiat Ulema-i-Hind.

It is understood that the Mufi has been invited by the Congress President to see him in connection with the present situation.—United Press.

ference at Nagpur, will leave Calcutta day after to-morrow.—A.P.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

MATRIMONIAL

Matrimonial. For Khatri Gazetted Officer in Punjab. Age 30, Slim, educated virgin, Dowy, caste, province immaterial. First marriage mutually dissolved. Box No. 12319, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted a qualified Allopath or a qualified Vaid. Handome pay upto Rs. 150- p. m. Literary capacity to write advts., articles, etc. in the 3 languages, English, Hindi and Urdu essential. As a test, send a self-designed advt. of "Amritdhara" in the 3 languages along with application to:—(Amritdhara, Lahore. (1102)

Wanted English knowing Salesman for selling good quality Soap in Bombay. Surety for fidelity will be required. Apply Box No. 12325, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a capable assistant Store purchaser with experience in purchase of dyes and chemicals, for a cotton mill in Bombay. Good salary. Apply Box No. 12308, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Experienced, influential, hard-working Travelling Salesman and lorry propagandist seeks Job in Northern India. Best references Box 12329, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Become Accountants, Stenographers, Auditors, Secretaries, Typists, Insurance Experts by post. Recognised Diplomas, D.Com., Professional Accountancy, Secretarial Courses. American Correspondence College, Delhi 4. (12246)

992. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Oil Mill Machinery for Sale—Hydraulic presses, Hydraulic pumps, Rollers, Moulding & Cutting machines, etc., belonging to The New Premier Oil Mills, Cawnpore. Write to Pt. Shiva Narain Tewari, The New Premier Oil Mills, Cawnpore. (12240)

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GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0

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3rd and Subsequent.

Insertions Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED ITEM RATE TENDERS in B-2 form are invited for the work of Modernising the Bombay-Poona Road, miles 98/0 to 107/4 (Collection of material) estimated to cost approximately Rs. 70,000.

2. Tender forms and other particulars can be had during Office hours at the Undersigned's Office on payment of Rs. 2.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 705/- should be paid into Treasury and chalan attached to the tender.

4. Tender forms will be issued from 6th to 14th October, 1939, and tenders received upto 3 P.M. on 19th October, 1939.

5. The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle.

J. P. PAISLEY.
Ex. Engr. Poona Divn.
Poona, 3rd October, 1939.

1132.

STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE NAWANAGAR STATE

OFFERS in sealed envelopes are invited up to the 1st November in the Office of the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept any particular or lowest offer, for six new Steel Barges, each of 125-150 tons capacity, and one Steam Tug with usual equipment, Government Inspector's Certificate, and complete specifications to be delivered afloat at Bedi-Port, within three months from the date of acceptance of offer. Rs. 1,000/- as earnest money should accompany each offer, which will be refunded in case of non-acceptance of offer.

RAJ KUMAR SERRER
HIMATSINHJI
Colonel, President,
Stores Purchase Committee,
Nawanagar State,
Jamnagar, September, 1939. (1115)

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in India.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 21st ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 5th October, 1939, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

- (1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1938.
- (2) To Sanction Dividend on Preference Shares.
- (3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible for re-election.
- (4) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1939 and to fix their remuneration.
- (5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from 20th September, 1939 to 5th October, 1939, both days inclusive.

*Preference Shares dividend if sanctioned, will be payable on and after 15th October, 1939 to those shareholders whose name stand on the Register of the Company on 5th October, 1939.

990

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted, agents for all district towns on a monthly salary of Rs. 30/- Apply at once, enclosing -4/- stamp for a reply and literature, to the Asiatic Bank Ltd., Karachi.

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving taught within fifteen days on our car by Expert. Box No. 12327, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS TO FILL UP CASUAL VACANCIES.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Guntantil Vrajdas Kapadia, B.A., LL.B., an elected Councillor from Ward No. 7 (Dhobi Talao and Panaswadi) and owing to the resignation of Mr. Dattatraya Sakharan Babrekar, B.A., LL.B., an elected Councillor from Ward No. 8 (Khetwadi and Tardoo), casual vacancies of Councillors have occurred in these Wards, under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1883, as amended up-to-date, I, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22(3) and 25 of the said Act, hereby fix Tuesday, the 24th October, 1939, for the Ward Elections to fill up both the vacancies.

Nomination papers will be issued on working days during Office hours from TUESDAY, the 17th October, 1939, to MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1939, and on TUESDAY, the 24th October, 1939, upto 4 P.M. (B.T.) at the Election Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road. In the event of the elections being contested the poll will be held on the 31st October 1939.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 19th September 1939. (1118)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of (1) BHICKCHAND JOHARMAL, (2) FULCHAND JOHARMAL and (3) KANAIALAL JIVRAJ, minors and in the matter of a suit No. 915 of 1939 wherein Messrs. Bhivraj Devchand are Plaintiffs and (1) JOHARMAL BANECHAND, (2) JIVRAJ JOHARMAL, (3) HEMRAJ JOHARMAL, (4) BHICKCHAND JOHARMAL, (5) FULCHAND JOHARMAL and (6) KANAIALAL JIVRAJ, the last three being minors are the Defendants. Messrs. BHIVRAJ DEVCHAND, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants & Commission Agents at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioners.

NOTICE TO MINORS AND NEXT FRIENDS OF MINORS.
To, Joharmal Banechand, the father and natural guardian of the minor Nos. 1 and 2 abovesaid (2) Jivraj Joharmal, the father and natural guardian of the minor No. 3 abovesaid, TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs in the above suit have applied to this Court to have Joharmal Banechand, (2) Jivraj Joharmal or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor Defendants and that the Prothonotary and Senior Master in his Chambers will on the 3rd day of November, 1939, at 12 noon proceed to appoint the said Joharmal Banechand, (2) Jivraj Joharmal or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.
Dated this 15th day of July, 1939.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master

TAHIR ALI.

The 15th day of July, 1939.

Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,

Attorneys for Petitioner. 1131.

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Public Notices

NOTICE.

WANTED—Two junior Assistants for the Indian Lac Research Institute, Namkum, for three years in the first instance. Pay in the scale of Rs. 75-5-100 with free unfurnished quarters or a house rent allowance of 10 per cent of pay in lieu thereof.

QUALIFICATION—Degree in Science with chemistry as one of the subjects. Experience in lac chemistry and lac research an additional qualification.

AGE—Preferably not over 30. Application with testimonials in duplicate should be addressed to the Director, Indian Lac Research Institute, P. O. Namkum, Ranchi, and should reach him not later than 15th October, 1939. No travelling expense either for interview or for joining the appointment will be paid.

L. SEN,
Secretary,
Indian Lac Research Committee,
Main Road, Ranchi. 1117.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BALOO SARANG ST.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., at the instructions from Messrs. Gulamly Noorani & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Esmail Hasanali Kakal, the administrator of the estate of Hasanali Mulla Noorbhai Kakal, the Mortgagee, and at the risk of Mr. Tyeabally Sujauddin the Mortgagee, will sell by public auction on Monday the 9th October, 1939, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the following on the premises.

All that piece of Fazandari land with dwelling house on it measuring about 138 sq. yds. and situate at Baloo Sarang Street, bearing new survey No. 2086, Collector's new No. 3183 and Cadastre survey No. 536 (Mandvi Division) and Municipality "B" Ward No. 151 St. No. 214/18 and bounded on the East by Baloo Sarang St. on the West by sweepers passage, on the North by the house of Yermudally Moosabhai and on the South by the house of Abdulhaji Heptool.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Gulamly Noorani & Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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EXCELSIOR

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"IN SEARCH OF HAPPINESS"

Starring: BABOORAO PONDHARKAR & MEENAKSHEE

MAJESTIC

DAILY AT 4-15, 7 & 10 P. M.

LAST WEEK at

PATHE

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

SAGAR'S EMOTIONAL SOCIAL

COMRADES

or "JIVAN SATHI"

ZANANA SHOW

TO-DAY at 1 P. M.

INDUSTRIALISATION OF PUNJAB

Prof. K. T. Shah To Help Govt.

LAHORE, Oct. 3. Prof. K. T. Shah, Honorary General Secretary of the Indian National Planning Committee, has come here on a special invitation from the Punjab Government to help them in the industrialisation of the province.—United Press.

FOR CONTROL OF INTERNEES' PROPERTY

A "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary published on Tuesday states:—The following notification by the Government of India, Defence Co-ordination Department, is republished:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make an order called the Control of Internees' Property Order, 1939. An internee may, with the approval of the custodian, execute any general or special power of attorney for the disposal of his property and conduct of his affairs.

Any such power of attorney as aforesaid may be in favour of the custodian or such other person in British India (hereinafter referred to as the nominee) as the internee chooses to nominate.

A nominee, if so authorised by the power of attorney which he holds, may dispose of—

- (i) any movable property belonging to the internee other than securities or stock in trade;
- (ii) with the previous approval of the custodian, any securities, stock in trade or immovable property belonging to the internee.

Provided that the nominee shall inform the custodian of any such disposal of property within seven days thereof, giving full particulars, and shall place the proceeds thereof to the credit of the internee in a bank approved by the custodian.

Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 104 of the Defence of India Rules, any bank in British India, may accept, pay money on, or otherwise deal with, a cheque drawn by, or on behalf of an internee, if the cheque is countersigned by the Commandant of the internment camp in which the internee is for the time being detained or confined.

"ENEMY FIRMS" RESUME TRADING

The Deputy Controller of enemy firms, Bombay Circle, announces that the following firms are no longer under supervision, and have with his approval, resumed trading on a normal scale:—(1) Messrs Moussell and Co. (2) Messrs Sapt. Textile Products (India) Ltd., (3) Messrs F. Ruck and Co., (4) Messrs Gerhard Gabriel, (5) Mr. Ralph Kaiser, (6) Messrs Siedel and Naumann, (7) Messrs Okasa Co. Ltd., and (8) Messrs Robert Blau (India).—A.P.

A. I. Urdu Conference Postponed

Mr. Syed Hayatullah Shah, General Secretary of the A. I. Urdu Conference, Nagina, wires:—Due to the outbreak of war and the present unsettled state of Indian politics generally and owing to the outbreak of Malaria epidemic all over the district especially and the sudden indisposition of Pandit Kaif, the President-Elect of the Mushaira, the Reception Committee has resolved at a meeting presided over by Mr. K. B. Sayed Jamil Ahmad, Chief Minister, Malerkotla State that the All-India Urdu Conference and Mushaira which was to be held on 7th, 8th and 9th instant be postponed. The exact dates will be announced shortly.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1939.)

Calc.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.
Calcutta	Calcutta	Calcutta	Calcutta
Calcutta Mail (Chhok)	9 40	30 10	H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00	H.M.
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 30	H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	9 10	17 40	H.M.
Madras Express	10 15	14 25	H.M.
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30	H.M.
Punjab Mail	12 35	17 20	H.M.
Nagpur Express	15 0	20 35	H.M.
Poona Fast (Pass)	16 50	11 50	H.M.
Poona Express	19 32	8 05	H.M.
Allahabad Express	21 0	6 15	H.M.
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15	H.M.
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)		18 30	H.M.

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for London)

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Arr. Dep.

Arr. Dep.

Arr. Dep.

Arr. Dep.

Arr. Dep.

Arr. Dep.

August 1 Firing Inquiry

"Officers Treated Whole Crowd As 'Mawalis'"

COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS FOR MUSLIM PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, Wednesday. With the examination of two volunteers who received bullet injuries in the course of the police firing on August 1, the leading evidence was concluded before Mr. Justice R. S. Broomfield. One of the volunteers, who is still in plasters, was brought to the Court on a stretcher.

Abdul Wahab Rasul Bux, one of the volunteers, said that he was standing near the gate of the Chota Qabristan directing the processionists to go inside when the firing took place. People began running helter-skelter. He also started running, when he was hit by a bullet.

Abdul Aziz Badal, who was lying on a stretcher, said that he was a volunteer on duty with the procession. At the orders of his Captain he stood near the main gate of the Qabristan to guide the procession in. He heard some shots fired and saw a man on the footpath falling down. He went towards the man to help him. He was himself hit by a bullet and fell down unconscious. He only came round in the hospital and did not know what happened after he was hit.

BURDEN OF PROOF

Mr. K. A. Somjee then addressed the tribunal and in the course of his arguments said that the onus of proving that firing was justified was on the police.

Counsel pointed out that all the firing was done without the orders of a Magistrate. In that case they had no greater right than an ordinary citizen. Their only right was the right of self-defence. The extent of the right of self-defence was laid down in Section 99 of the Indian Penal Code. Under that section the right of self-defence arose only when there was imminent likelihood of death or grievous injury.

Even if a police officer was surrounded by a crowd he could use no more force than was necessary. He could give a blow for a blow but he could not fire. Mere surrounding was not enough. Stone throwing by itself was not sufficient to justify firing. What the police officers did was to subdue the crowd and to scatter them by force of arms.

Counsel proceeded to analyse the evidence of every witness and urged that there was no evidence of extraordinary violence.

NOT IN "IMMINENT DANGER"

Coming to the firing by Sub-Inspector Ismail, he pointed out that according to the evidence of Inspector Chowdhary, Sub-Inspector Ismail was standing on the tram track and firing at

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday the following expenditure estimates were sanctioned:—

Rs. 31,800 for settling the several railway level crossings between Nawab Tank Overbridge and Wadala;

Rs. 26,250 for laying a railway siding to the Mazagon Coal Bunder with a view to centralizing the coal storage areas for sea and rail-borne coal at this Bunder;

Rs. 19,290 for lighting Victoria Road Overbridge and Magazine Street, in furtherance of a scheme for lighting the northern bunders and roads;

Rs. 15,915 for A.R.P. measures for the protection of vital plant and machinery in the Docks area and the installation of a warning siren for shipping in the Port;

Rs. 1,800 for additional flushing latrines at Antop Village.

The annual donation of Rs. 500 for the year 1939 was sanctioned subject to the sanction of Govern-

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED

Another Batch Of 5 Arrested In Bangalore

BANGALORE, Oct. 3. The batch of 5 Congress volunteers who were arrested yesterday under Mysore Police Act for obstruction of traffic, was produced before the City Magistrate and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each or to undergo simple imprisonment for one month.

A second batch of five volunteers who were also arrested yesterday, was let off later in the day. To-day another batch of five volunteers were arrested for the same offence when they approached the Technological Institute in the course of their propaganda procession.—A. P.

NEW PUNJAB MUSLIM M.L.A.

On The Air

OCTOBER

Bombay-I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s).
 5-0 a.m. Keep fit. 8-10 inst. Music (rec.). 8-15 News (M.). 8-20 News (G.). 8-25 D. V. Paluskar. 8-40 News (H.). 8-50 News (E.). 9-0 Gairlands for gods. 9-10 Frontier nautch tune. 9-15 Abdullahi. 9-20 Ramkali on violin. 9-40 Krishnabai Hukkeri.
 12-30 p.m. Musical potpourri. 12-37 News (H.). 1-0 Love parade. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 Dum Dum Studio orchestra. 1-30 News (E.). 1-35 Music. 2-30 Musical prelude. 2-35 Gujarati and Maharashtra by V. D. Ghatge. 2-50 Some Indian ragas. 3-0 Sarpan. 3-40 Indian music. 3-45 News (M.). 3-50 News (G.). 3-55 Indian music (rec.). 4-0 News 7-15 Ap ka khat mila. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Vidambana. 7-55 News (M.). 8-15 News (G.). 8-25 Vidambana. 8-30 Teacup yourself. 8-35 Nautch by D. J. Alimadi. 8-45 Judai (musical comp.). 8-55 Talk of town. 9-0 News (H.). 9-20 News (E.). 9-45 Alee Siqueira's orchestra. 10-30 Late news. Epilogue.

Bombay-II Programme

314 metres (9,550 kc/s).
 4-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As in Bombay I.
 6-18 metres (4,880 kc/s).
 5-0 As announced. 6-4 to 9-30 As in Bombay I. 9-30 G. J. Wative. 9-45 Abdullahi. 9-55 Krishnabai Hukkeri. 10-0 D. V. Paluskar. 10-30 Late news. Epilogue.

Delhi-I Programme

336.6 metres (886 kc/s).
 8-0 a.m. Instrumental duet. 8-5 Mehboob Jan. 8-25 Vidya Seth. 8-40 News (H.). 9-0 Mian ki vadi an surangi. 9-30 Zinda Hasan. 9-35 Aziz and Ishad. 9-40 Marathi pads. 9-45 Ghulam Najaf. 10-0 Indian music. 11-30 Indian music. 12-0 noon Geets.
 1-0 p.m. Mixed pie. 1-33 Mixed pie. (continued). 3-0 Indian music. 3-40 European music. 6-10 Saz sangat. 6-40 Geet recital. 7-10 Radio orchestra. 7-15 Zinda Hasan. 7-30 For villagers. 8-15 Jai ki dilchaspai. (H.). 8-30 Teacup yourself. 8-45 Mehboob Jan. 8-50 Sat mind. 8-55 Ghulam Najaf. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi I.

Delhi-II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s).
 8-0 to 10-30 a.m. and 11-30 to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.
 60-48 metres (4,800 kc/s).
 5-0 to 6-10 a.m. in Delhi I. 6-10 Geet, ghazal aur thumri. 6-40 Ghulam Najaf. 6-55 Clarinet. 7-10 Ghaffar Haider. 7-20 Mehboob Jan. 7-30 Songs from screen. 7-45 Zinda Hasan. 8-0 Sat mind. 8-15 Ghulam Najaf. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi I.

Delhi-III Programme

15.62 metres (15,290 kc/s).
 8-0 to 8-40 metres — minimum cum 10-30 to 11-30 and 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.
 31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s).
 5-0 to 6-10 As announced. 6-4 to 7-3 As in Delhi I. 7-5 to 9-0 As announced. 9-4 to 10-30 As in Delhi I.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s).
 8-0 to 10-0 a.m. As announced. 6-0 Naatia Qaswari. 6-15 Channu Khan. 6-30 Ap ki pasand ke geet. 6-45 For country. 7-15 Ghulam Haider. 7-20 Airforce orchestra. 7-40 Khan Husain Qaswari and party. 7-55 Umar Zia Begam. 8-05 Motoring (H.). 8-30 Channu Khan. 8-50 Shama Parwana. 9-45 Day's work. 10-0 Musical miscellany.

Calcutta-I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s).
 (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).
 8-30 to 9-30 a.m. As announced. 10-30 to 11-30 a.m. As in Calcutta I.
 12-30 p.m. Classical variety. 1-30 For you, madam! (B.). 1-50 Musical interlude. 2-40 News and views by Dillibhai. 2-10 Late of nurse told by One who is. 2-25 Music. 3-0 Listeners' request. 3-30 For country. 3-40 Abdul Aziz Khan. 6-50 Renuka Roy. 7-10 Leela kirtan. 8-5 Music. 9-0 Fundamental aid to beauty by Muriel Hutchinson-Hall. 9-30 Shova kundu. 9-45 Geeta mitra. 10-30 Ram Krishna Misra.

Calcutta-II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s).
 8-30 to 9-30 a.m. As announced. 10-30 to 11-30 a.m. As in Calcutta I.
 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.
 5-0 to 5-30 As in Calcutta I. 5-30 Animesh Mallick. 5-45 B. N. Biswas. 6-0 Kamal Sarkar. 6-15 D. Bhattacharya. 6-30 to 9-30 As in Calcutta I. 9-30 Vocal. 9-45 Paris phil orchestra. 10-0 John Phillips' orchestra.

Madras-1 & 2

Programmes

211 metres (1,420 kc/s).
 31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s).
 7-30 a.m. Indian music.
 1-0 p.m. Palayur K. V. Iyer. voice. 1-35 Palayur K. V. Iyer. voice. 2-0 Indian music.
 211 metres (1,420 kc/s).
 60-58 metres (4,920 kc/s).
 4-0 Invitation. 4-3 Things of interest. (T.). 4-6 Hannibal (T.). 4-16 Short story. 4-20 Group singing. 4-30 European music. 5-40 As announced. 5-50 T. K. Balaganesa Iyer flute. 6-30 Vanana Vakyalin. 6-25 Listeners' forum. 6-35 Tanguturi Suryakumari. 6-45 T. K. Balaganesa Iyer. 7-15 New lamps

Increased Offerings On New York Cotton Exchange

SPECULATIVE INTEREST LIMITED

Local Buying After Mr. Chamberlain's Address

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.
MR. Chamberlain's address induced some local buying on the New York Cotton Exchange on Wednesday but in view of the prevailing uncertainties speculative interest was limited with traders cautious pending Hitler's proposals.

In an atmosphere of uncertainty surrounding the foreign political situation and the delay in the Congressional debate on the neutrality issue, general selling developed in final dealings on the Chicago grain market.

The New York cotton market opened barely steady and was inactive on lower Liverpool cables. Bombay liquidation of distant and scattered hedging met fair trade support on limits. The market closed barely steady. In the meantime new crop is moving freely and mills are reported best buyers on all declines. Cotton Textile Sales in the United States of America are above the present production and while prices are stiff, it appears that the urgent demand is satisfied and till the end of the present month, we will have increased Southern offerings, as the bulk of cotton is firmly held with a view to obtain higher prices.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET
 At the opening prices were lower by about 5 points and December was quoted 8.88. There was scattered buying and October option improved to 9.23 which was the highest level. Later on there was persistent selling and prices declined and reached the low level at the close when October was quoted 9.14. The market closed at a net decline of 13 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 11 points at 9.22c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET
 The New Orleans Cotton market was quiet with increased offerings and closed at a decline of 12 points. Spot cotton prices closed 12 points down at 5.15c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET
 The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with December at 5.72. There was hedging liquidation and Bombay selling. The market was affected by easier overseas reduction in War-risk insurance. Later on there was further outside liquidation and hedging which was absorbed by local support and small trade calling. Near months were relatively steady. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 10 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 7 points down at 8.47c. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was renewed selling in Egyptian cotton and Giza futures closed 19 to 17 points down with spot cotton 3 points lower at 7.88. Uppers futures closed 14 to 16 points down with spots 4 points lower at 7.28c. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

The Alexandria cotton market was weak on renewed heavy selling pressure. Prices registered sharp declines in the absence of any support. Sakels futures closed 70 to 52 points while Ashmouni futures declined 56 to 45 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest 9.23-04
 N. Y. October Lowest 8.14-13
 (8 p.m.)

RICE CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the Rice Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1939-40:

On an average of the five years ending 1937-38 the area under Rice in the Territory included in this forecast has represented some 3.3 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Rice crop sown between June and August 1939.

(Estimated up to 15th September 1939).
 Information incomplete. Total reported and estimated area British districts 1,701 thousand acres and Indian States 853 thousand acres. Total 2,554 thousand acres. 2.3 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively below corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. Area decreased in Northern area of Province but increased in South owing to favourable rains for sowing. Sowing and transplanting was late by about a fortnight due to late start of the monsoon. Condition of crop satisfactory except in Gujarat and parts of South-east Deccan and east Karnataka where it suffered due to drought in the early growing period. Subsequent rains proved beneficial to crop. In Sholapur district in Deccan crop was reported damaged by rats in places.

for old (T.). 7-30 Mudikondan Venkatarao Iyer. voice. 8-35 Canker. I. Indurthy. 9-15 Interlude. 9-30 R. K. Venkatarao Sastri. violin.

Hyderabad Programme

(411 metres (730 kc/s).
 5-30 p.m. Sonubai Malgaonkar. 6-0 to 6-30 For country (Urdu). 6-30 Syed Ahmed. 6-50 Moin Quaraishi. 7-10 "Our villages". 7-25 Sonubai Malgaonkar. 7-35 Studio orchestra. 8-30 Recorders. 8-45 Syed Ahmed. 9-5 Moin Quaraishi. 9-25 Sonubai Malgaonkar.

B B C Programme

7-30 Round Britain. 8-30 Empire exchange. 8-40 Dance music. 9-30 News. 9-45 Elyan singers. 10-10 Light music for two pianos. 10-20 to 10-55 Sports. 11-0 Variety. 11-30 News. 11-45 Shakespeare's songs.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 4.
 Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 115 for Broach A/M. delivery. The market opened easy at Rs. 153 and straight way declined to Rs. 159 on increased general liquidation. There were reports of no demand for ready cotton and the technical position of the market being weak, there was no support except small short covering which improved prices to Rs. 159 1/2. The tone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but it opened 4 points down. The local market having declined considerably, there appeared some covering and prices in the local market improved to Rs. 151 1/2. Later on Liverpool was 9 points down and with renewed selling prices again declined. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A/May Rs. 158 8 0
 F. G. M. G. Oovera D/Jan. 141 4 0
 F. G. M. G. Bengal D/Jan. 141 4 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 3.
 Broach A/M. highest 158; lowest 155; closing 155.
 Oovera D/J. Highest 155; lowest 152; closing 152.
 Bengal D/J. highest 148; lowest 145 1/2; closing 145 1/2.

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 156 1/2, highest Rs. 156 1/2, lowest Rs. 155 1/4, closed Rs. 155 3/4.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Oct. 3.
 Giza 2. Spot 7.85-3; 3rd 7.85-3; Nov. 7.10-19; Jan. 7.18-19; March 7.22-19; May 7.25-18; July 7.30-17. Uppers Spot 7.28-4; Oct. 6.84-15; Nov. 6.64-15; Jan. 6.48-14; March 6.45-15; May 6.42-16; July 6.40-16.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct. 3.
 Sakels Nov. 13.50-70; Jan. 13.75-52; March 12.85-52; Ashmouni, Oct. 10.41-52; Dec. 10.53-54; Feb. 10.73-48; April 10.77-50; June 10.82-51.
 Giza. Nov. 12.24-55; Jan. 12.49-56; March 12.67-55.

CURRENT DEMAND FOR JAVA SUGAR

Bombay, Oct. 4.
 Since our last review, better conditions continued to prevail in the local market with the demand of 2 to 3 annas in ready and September shipment as compared with last week. As regards October/December shipment there was practically no change in prices and business was very restricted in absence of buying interest except for small quantities from outsiders or for settlement. Improvement in September shipment as well as for ready ex Bond was mainly due to very good demand for shipments to Persian Gulf, Aden and Port Said etc. and according to reports about 3000 tons are sold on transshipment basis by the dealers in current rates. Besides there is every possibility of further shipments if the freights are available as the local prices are very low. There is at present no change of fresh business in Calcutta, business is mainly confined to exchange and other difficulties but on the contrary Exporters are occasionally interested in repurchasing their contracts. Locally there was fairly big turnover amongst dealers etc., especially for September shipment owing to good demand for transshipment as well as for storing purposes as prices ruling in Java are abnormal high and shipment is only possible from Bombay. At the close tone of the market was steady.

INDIAN SUGARS.

Local stocks are exhausted and prices are moving higher. There is no interest in arrivals as the prices ruling in supply centres are higher. Cawnpore and Calcutta markets are reported unchanged. Owing to small stocks in Calcutta, business is mainly confined to Java sugar. So far there is no definite information regarding production of new crop and unless this is known there is no chance of new business.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

On the New York Terminal market there was a decline of 2, 7, and 6 points in December, March and May respectively. Java market was reported steady. In second hand prices were much below the Nivas limit.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

Stocks of Indian sugar were limited and prices moved according to local market. In Java sugar there was good interest in Java sugar. Prices of Java sugar fluctuated within narrow limits. Direct Java business was out of question owing to very high prices ruling over there. Looking to the present stocks it seems there will be no necessity for fresh business until the arrival of new crop of Indian sugar.

INDIAN SUGAR

Production and stocks of Indian sugar in respect of sugar factories in India (representing 92 factories) for the fortnight ending 31st August were estimated as under:—
 Opening stocks 16-9-39 mds. 237,473.
 Production 31-9-39 mds. 1,131.
 Despatches 31-9-39 mds. 280,747.
 Closing stocks on 31-9-39 mds. 211,457.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 3.
 Spot 21 5/8; Forward 21 7/16.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 3.
 Gold bars fine per oz £8/8/0.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Oct. 3.
 Rosario Santa Fe Oct./Nov. 29/6; South Australian Oct./Nov. 21/5.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 3.
 Pupae paper 3 1/2 per cent. 58 1/2
 Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 68 1/4
 Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 67 1/4
 o' later 67 1/4
 Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 68 1/2
 Consols 2 1/2 per cent 1948 68 1/2
 Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 68 1/2
 War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 68 1/2
 Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 100 1/2
 Victory Bonds 60/0
 Chartered Bank of I.A. and 60 3/8
 China 60 3/8
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 60 3/8
 London reg. 60 3/8
 National Bank of India 60 3/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 4.
 2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 84/8
 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 83/12 nominal.
 3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 86
 3 per cent 1941 Bonds 88/12
 3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 82/12
 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 93/0
 4 per cent 1943 Bonds 59
 4 per cent 1960/70 55/2
 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 100/8
 5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 100/9
 TAXFREE LOANS
 5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 106/12
 5 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 103/0
 5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 110
 CORPORATION DEBENTURES
 4 per cent B P T 1974 90
 4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 90
 5 per cent M. Deb. 1958 101
 6 per cent M. Deb. 1954 111
 5 per cent K P T 1956 112
 Unchanged. All rates are nominal.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 4.
 B. C. RATES.—
 T. D. D. 1/5 7/8
 LUNDOON.—
 Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 1/5
 15/16 4 Nov. 4 Dec.
 Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
 Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16 One month
 Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 One month
 Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 11/32 Two months
 NEW YORK.—
 Bank's selling T T 337
 Bank's buying T T 325
 Bank's buying D D 324
 PARIS.—
 Bank's selling T T 1,275
 Bank's buying T T 1,345
 JAPAN.—
 Bank's selling T T 78
 Bank's buying T T 77 3/4
 Bank's buying 60 days 77
 AMSTERDAM.—
 Bank's selling D D 54 1/4
 Bank's buying D D 53
 HONGKONG.—
 Bank's selling D D 45
 SHANGHAI.—
 Bank's selling D D 30 1/4 nominal.
 SINGAPORE.—
 Bank's selling D D 154 1/4
 BERLIN.—
 Bank's selling D D —
 CROSS RATES.—
 Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 4th inst.
 Shanghai/London 0/5 1/8 4th inst.
 Japan/London 1/2 1/32 4th inst.
 Java/London 4/2 1/4 3rd inst.
 London/New York — 3rd inst.
 London/Paris — 3rd inst.
 London/Italy 79/00 3rd inst.
 London/Belgium 23/70 3rd inst.
 London/Switzerland 17/25 3rd inst.
 London/Berlin — 3rd inst.
 London/Stockholm 16/70 3rd inst.
 London/Amsterdam 17/45 3rd inst.
 Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady.
 DOLLAR.—
 Gold £8-8-0 2nd inst.
 Gold £8-8-0 3rd inst.
 Silver London Ready 34 1/4 2nd inst.
 Silver London Ready 34 1/4 3rd inst.
 Silver London Forward 21 7/16 2nd inst.
 Silver New York Ready 34 7/8 2nd inst.
 Silver New York Ready 34 7/8 3rd inst.
 London Discounts 3 months 2 5/16 per cent 2nd inst.
 London Discounts 6 months 3 1/4 per cent 2nd inst.
 London Discounts 6 months 3 1/4 per cent 3rd inst.
 Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
 Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
 Money—Call 1/2 per cent.
 3 months 2 per cent.
 6 months 2 per cent.
 Tone—Steady.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 4.
 GOVT. SECURITIES.
 3 1/2 per cent Paper 83/12; 4 per cent 1960/70 95; 5 per cent 1945/55 107.
 Bank of Baroda 82; Bank of Hindustan 25; Bank of India 128/8; Central Bank 30; Imperial Bank F.P. 195/4; Imperial Bank P.P. 381/4; Indian Overseas Bank 47; Reserve Bank 100/12; Union Bank 37/6.
 TEXTILES.
 Ahmed. New Textiles 393; Ambica 256/4; Arun 222/8; Arvind 1200; Asok 253/2; Bhambhani Textiles 1850; Bombay Dyeing 865; Buckingham and Carnatic 188; Calico 685; Central India 285; Century 253/12; Colaba 132/8 Elgin 140; Gokak 166/14; Hukmchand 163/10; Indore Malwa 40; Jubilee 251/14; Khadi Mankaji 117/8; Kohinoor 300; Laxmi Cotton 505; Madhusudan 200; Maraden 10/5; Morarji 138/12; Mysore 102/8; Nandlal Bhandari 77/4; New Great 249/6; Rander 652/4; Rajnagar 160; Sarjan 37/8; Saxson and Alliance 80; Sholapur 3000; Simplex 50/10; Swadeshi 251/4; Vishnu 1210.
 HYDRO ELECTRICS.
 Andhra Valley Ord. 1338; Tata Hydro Ord. 144/4; Tata Power Ord. 1227/8.
 ELECTRICS.
 Ahmedabad Electric 136/4; Ajmer Electric 9/12; Amalgamated 10/4; Bombay Suburban 165; Bombay Tram 120/10; Lahore Electric 225; Surat Electric 152/8.
 MISCELLANEOUS
 Alcock Ashdown 513/12; Associated Cements 135/12; Belapur 198/12; Bombay Burma New 171/4; Bombay Burma Old 521/4 Bombay Steam 280; Bombay Telephone 78/4; Br. B. Petrol 41/4; Burma Corporation 6/1; Dalmia Cement 10/4; Indian Bleaching 100; Industrial Investment Tr. 42/8; Indian Radio Ord. 307/8; Indian Radio Defd. 310; Indian Copper 2/5; Indian Iron 32/2; Mysore Sugar 35; Port Canning 70/12; Premier Construction 72/12; Rohtas Industries 20/14; Seidman Steam 22/2; Shivajipur 45/4; Steel Corp. of Bengal 17/4; Tata Oil 45/8; Tata Steel Ord. 351/8; Tata Steel Defd. 17/40.
 JUTES.
 Bimla Jute 19/4; Howrah 61/8; Hukmchand 4/2; Kanabhaty 5/40; Kankarrah 43/8; Lawrence 406; Reliance 67.
 LONDON RUBBER
 London, Oct. 3.
 Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 9 5/8.

Tata Steel Shares Decline

UNLOADING BY WEAK HOLDERS

Textile And Cement Issues Down

BOMBAY, October 4.
 Though some authorities in Wall-Street Market saw the possibility of an international concord soon, operators were divided on their appraisal of Mr. Chamberlain's statement and were disposed to await Herr Hitler's proposals. The final list was generally fractions to one dollar down on an easy close. U. S. Steel shares declined 1-1/4 at 33 1/2. 75 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed 7/8 down at 33 dollars.

In sympathy with decline in Wall-Street Market and on unfounded hopes of peace, the local market opened easy and declined few points under some weak unloading. Later on there was scattered buying and the tone of the market was barely steady.

Accumulation of weak long interest as disclosed at the end of the last month is now having effect and there was some liquidation. Later on there was scattered covering. Tata Steel shares despite increase in quotations of certain products failed to attract any outside support. Cotton Mill shares were easy and Associated Cement shares also weakened.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1,765 and declined to Rs. 1,730 and finally closed at Rs. 1,740. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 255 and closed at Rs. 351-8.

Cotton Mill shares again weakened to-day with increased offerings. The market being in an hesitant mood, there was marked absence of any support. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 890 and declined to Rs. 865. Associated Cements opened at Rs. 136-8 and after declining to Rs. 133-8 closed at Rs. 136. Bombay-Burma shares opened at Rs. 523 and closed at Rs. 522.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

100 Ahmed Adyeing 312 8
 250 BOM. DYEING 865 0
 100 CENTURY 254 0
 100 CENTRAL INDIA 265 8
 100 COLABA 132 8
 100 COOLIA 112 8
 250 David 300 8
 250 Dawn 325 0
 1 E. D. Sassoon Def. 0 6
 100 Finlay 108 0
 100 GOKAK 167 0
 100 Hindustan 1850 0
 100 Indore 40 0
 100 Khatau 112 8
 100 KOHINOOR 300 0
 250 Laxmi 495 0
 250 Madras United 25 0
 100 MORARJI 127 8
 250 Model 52 0
 50 MYSORE 97 8
 100 NEW GREAT 250 0
 100 Oomanshahi 43 12
 100 PHOENIX 272 8
 25 SASSOON SILK 78 8
 1,000 Sholapur 3,060 0
 50 SIMPLEX 91 0
 100 SWADESHI 252 0
 100 SWAN 108 0
 500 Vi:hnu 1180 0
 1000 Westerns 935 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

Bombay Dyeing (896/4) 880 272 876 882
 867 870 867 163 185
 Century (280) 254 254 254 254
 Central India (274/8) 270 267 265 265
 Kohinoor (310) 304 302 306 296 300 282
 112 8 300
 New Great (255) 250 251 248 248 250
 Simplex (94) 92 91 90 8 91
 Swadeshi (253) 253 254 251 252
 Associated Cement (138/4) 136 8 136
 135 8 126 8 126
 Andhra (137/8) 1372 1382
 Tram. Ord. (120/8) 120 120
 Tata Hydro (144) 144 145
 Tata Power (125) 1225 1230
 T. Steel Defd. (1735) 1765 1750 1706 1758
 1745 1735 1742

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local

Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrabad Vad 7, 1939
Muslim: Shaban 29, 1358
Parsi: Farvardin 30, 1369
High tide: 3-51 15-36
Low tide: 9-44 21-22
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.
Sunset: 6h. 25m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Mayor's Famine Relief Fund Com-
mittee, Mayor's Room, Corporation,
4 p.m.

MEETING AT DANA BUNDER
Under the auspices of 'B' Ward Dis-
trict Congress Committee, a public
meeting will be held today (Thursday)
at 9 p.m. at Dana Bunder to celebrate
'Gandhi Jayanti'. Mr. Nagindas T.
Master will preside.

BOMBAY PATIDAR SAMAJ
The Secretary, B. P. S. writes:—
The annual general meeting of the
Patidar Samaj held on 1st October elect-
ed office-bearers and members of the
Managing Committee.
President: Sjt. Amin Shankarbhaj
Jorabhai; Vice-Presidents: Sjts. Amin
Bhalabhai Ghelabhai and Jariwalla
Jannadas Bhalabhai; General Secretary:
Sjt. Iswarbhai Somabhai Patel; Asst.
Secretary: Sjt. Amalal Chaturbhai Pa-
tel.
The meeting appointed three Special
Committee for various purposes and dis-
tributed prizes to the students who
passed the last Matriculation Examina-
tion in upper number.

**PROFITTEERING IN MEDICINES
AND DRUGS.**
The Committee which has been ap-
pointed by the Medical Profession at
its meeting held on 21st September un-
der the auspices of the Bombay Medi-
cal Union requests the members of the
medical profession who have any grie-
vance or difficulty regarding purchase
of medicines, drugs and medical requi-
sites etc. at reasonable prices, that they
may communicate to the President,
Bombay Medical Union, French Bridge,
Chowpatty, who will submit the same
to the Committee who are investigating
into this matter.

**GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE
FOUNDATION**
The foundation stone of the new
building for the Government Law Col-
lege, Bombay, will be laid by the
Prime Minister, Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher,
to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (West
of Churchgate Station).

WEST END
From SAT 7th Oct.
2-45, 6-45 & 10 P.M.

GENERAL FILMS LTD.'S
MOST HUMAN DRAMA
of HUSBAND & WIFE:



PATIPATNI

Starring:
**SHOBHANA SAMARTH, AMINA,
B. WASTI, AUNDHAR, K. N.
SINGH, L. YAKUB**
DIRECTOR:—GUNJAL

NOW SHOWING

GENERAL FILMS'—
MOST SUCCESSFUL FILM:—

BAGHBAN

ZANANA SHOW:
TO-DAY AT 1 P.M.

From SAT. 7th Oct.

PATHE

M-G-M'S MAGNIFICENT
ENTERTAINMENT:

MARIE ANTOINETTE

NORMA SHEARER
TYRONE POWER
JOHN BARRYMORE

'PHONE 41561
BOOK IN ADVANCE!

"THE FIRST WORLD WAR"

From the secret archives of the
great nations!

Daily at 4,
6-30 & 10 p.m. **CAPITOL**

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"The First World War"
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Jamaica Inn" Daily at 4,
6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Goodbye Mr. Chips" Dai-
ly at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Way Down South"
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPRE—"Bachelor Mother"
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Street Singer" Daily at
4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Comrades" Daily at 3-30,
6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL—"Kapal Kundala" Daily at
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Baghban" Daily at 3-30,
6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar or the Great Mo-
ghul" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kon-Kis-Ka" Time as
usual.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Dai-
ly at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 3-30, 6-30
and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness"
Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
PIAZA—"Comrades" Daily at 3-30,
6-30 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"The Buccaneer"
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Reception To Tayab Shaikh

**BOMBAY LEAGUE OF RADICAL
CONGRESSMEN**
A general meeting of the above Leag-
ue will be held to-day (Thursday) at
8-30 p.m. in the Independent India Of-
fice, Ratilal Mansion, Parekh Street,
Girgaum, to receive Mr. Tayab Shaikh.

MEETING AT CHOWPATY
A public meeting will be held to-day
(Thursday) at 6 p.m. on the Chowpaty
Sands, to receive Mr. Tayab Shaikh
who has been recently released from
the Alipore Jail. Messrs. Karnik, R.
Panday, Dr. Shetty, Madan Shetty,
J. R. Shastri and others will address
the meeting.

MASKATI DISPENSARY
The number of out-patients treated in
the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and
also Labour Cases in the Bai Nematoo-
labai Maskati Maternity Home at Kur-
wa Road of Surat in the month of Sep-
tember 1939 were as under:—Men 5,872;
women 5,838; children 6,536. There
were 10 labour cases also making the
total of 18,256.

MEDICOS AND A. R. P.
The courses in A. R. P. Training for
those medical men and nurses who have
volunteered for A. R. P. Work and
Training will begin at the Grant Medi-
cal College, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. on
October 15. Lectures will be given
every day for a full week. Those
wishing to attend are requested to com-
municate as soon as possible with the
Principal of the Grant Medical Col-
lege.

FREE HINDI CLASSES
Free Hindi classes are regularly held
in the Maratha High School, Opera
House, Girgaum, from Monday to Fri-
day in the evening between 6-30 and
7-30 p.m. and in the Saraswat Hall,
Gandevi, from Monday to Friday in
the evening between 4-45 and 5-45 p.m.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
The Executive Committee of the Bom-
bay Secondary Teachers' Association
have decided to institute an Employ-
ment Bureau for the benefit of those
members who seek employment in Se-
condary Schools.
The Bureau has begun to function
from 1st October 1939.

PHOENIX MILLS
The Manager, Phoenix Mills writes:—
With reference to the leaflet issued
by me in Marathi on the 14th Septem-
ber, 1939, it has come to my notice that
the para referring to the move of the
Government Labour Officer has
created some misunderstanding
amongst the workers. The leaflet was
originally drawn up in English and
then translated into Marathi. I find
that through oversight some words have
been omitted in the Marathi transla-
tion which has led to misrepresentation.
I meant that the advice of the Labour
Officer was that the workpeople should
sign nothing before seeing what they
were asked to sign and only to sign if
they agreed.

A.-I. Anti-Imperialist Conference

The Secretary of the All-India Anti-
Imperialist Conference writes:—
The All-India Anti-Imperialist Con-
ference will be held on the 8th and 9th
October in Chitnis-Park ground, Nag-
pur, where a big pandal is being erected.

Woman Mauled By Tiger

(From A Correspondent.)
Jaipur. By Mail.
It is understood that a poor widow,
Amer, 84, who came to my notice that
the para referring to the move of the
Government Labour Officer has
created some misunderstanding
amongst the workers. The leaflet was
originally drawn up in English and
then translated into Marathi. I find
that through oversight some words have
been omitted in the Marathi transla-
tion which has led to misrepresentation.
I meant that the advice of the Labour
Officer was that the workpeople should
sign nothing before seeing what they
were asked to sign and only to sign if
they agreed.

Survival After Death

Under the auspices of the Kismet
Mandal, Mr. V. D. Rishi delivered a
lecture in Shri Gajurati Forbes
Sabha Hall on the above
subject on Saturday last. Mrs. Shirin-
bai Fozdar of the Bahai Samaj presid-
ed.

Mr. Rishi pointed out that the de-
parted persons continue to exist in
another world and how it was possible
to communicate with those who have
'gone over.'

Scarcity Relief In Junagarh

Junagarh. By Mail.
In view of scarcity in the State, Juna-
garh has granted two lakhs of rupees
for supply of grass to peasants and has
allotted funds to each mahal for supply
of drinking water by deepening or dig-
ging wells. Boring plant and drilling
machinery costing Rs. 27,000 has been
ordered. Famine relief works have
been opened in the mahals. Price
Control Boards have been appointed in
various mahals.

Reception To R. S. Nimbkar

Under the auspices of the Municipal
Workers' Union and the Hawkers' Un-
ion, Bombay, a reception will be given
to Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, to-morrow (Fri-
day) at 7 a.m. (S.T.) at Dadar B. &
C. I. Station, on his arrival from
Europe after attending the International
Labour Conference at Geneva.

WELCOME MEETING
Under the joint auspices of the Muni-
cipal Workers' Union and the Hawk-
ers' Union, Bombay, a public reception
meeting will be held at Fortis Road,
Gardens, next to Madhavji Dharamsi
Mills at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow
(Friday). Prominent labour leaders
will address the meeting, when Mr.
Nimbkar will speak on his visit to
Europe.

Provincial Teachers' Conference

The 4th Annual Conference, under
the auspices of the Bombay Provincial
Secondary Teachers' Federation, will
be held at Poona from the 4th to 7th
November, 1939. The Reception Com-
mittee at Poona, under the Chairman-
ship of Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, is making
the necessary arrangement for delegates.
The fees are:—Individual delegates Re.
1 each and schools paying a contribu-
tion of Rs. 5 each will be entitled to
send two delegates. The delegates fee
and school contribution may be sent to
Mr. C. A. Christie at the Robert Mon-
ney School.

LECTURE ON "A. R. P."
Under the auspices of the Association,
Mr. R. H. Haslam, Deputy Commis-
sioner of Police on Special Duty, A.
R. P., will deliver a lecture on "Air
Raid Precautions" at the Demonstra-
tion Hall of the Secondary Training
College, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m.

DR. THAKKER'S CANDIDATURE
Dr. Rashidul Bhakshia, Thakker,
intends to contest the forthcoming by-
election of a seat fallen vacant in Khet-
wari-Tardeo Ward No. 8, in the Bom-
bay Municipal Corporation, due to the
resignation of Mr. Babiker, on behalf
of the Hindu Mahasabha as the election
seems to be falling due on 31st instant.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT SEWRI
Under the auspices of the "F"
Ward D. C. C. a public meeting
will be held to-day (Thurs-
day) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the
open maidan opp. Moon Mills
Sewri, subject, Indian Politics and
Mahatma Gandhi, President Sjt.
Jhinabhai Joshi, (M.L.A.)
Speakers Sjt. Dhanmand Kori-
sambhi, Cjt. J. C. Maitra, Com. K.
V. Joglekar, Com. F. M. Patil,
Com. L. K. Oak, Sjt. Ramjatan
Sharma, Sjt. Rannoliar Sharma
Lalaya, M. S. Kulkarni.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)
The Draw for the Bombay East In-
dian Association Cricket Championship
organised by the Young Men's Parish
Association, Sahar, took place on Sun-
day, at Danda Green, Bandra.
According to the Draw the up-
per half consists of Bantam Club, Da-
dar, the Rati Club XI, Pali Club, Sea-
birds XI and Juhu Combined.
The Bantam Club, meets the Ranwar
XI in the opening game of the Tourna-
ment, while the Seabirds Club, who ex-
tended the holders last year will op-
pose a strong side in Juhu Combined.
The Pali Club having drawn a Bye
meet the winners of Bantam and Ran-
war.
The lower half consists of Kantwadi
Scheme, Chinn B. R. and Sports Club,
Malla-Rajan United and the Y. M. P. A.
Sahar. The last three teams of the
lower half have all won the Champi-
onship some year or other during the last
5 years and it is regrettable that they
should meet one another at the initial
stages of the Tournament.
The holders, Malla-Rajan United

meet the Y. M. P. A. Sahar, who have
won the Championship no less than
four times during the last 10 years and
the Chinn B. R. and Sports Club, the
Champions of 1937 oppose another for-
midable side in Kantwadi Scheme XI,
which includes A. C. Pereira, W. T.
Fernandes and Edgar Pereira, among
others.
The winners will be presented' with
the B. E. I. A. Cricket Championship
Cup donated by Mr. Basil F. Gomes
and the Runners-up with Jos. Alex Dias
Challenge Shield.

D. N. SIRUR INTER- COLLEGIATE DEBATE

**Elphinstone College Wins
Trophy**

The Elphinstone College was
awarded the D. N. Sirur Trophy,
in the Inter-Collegiate Debate for
the Trophy, held on Saturday at
the Convocation Hall.
The Hon. Sjt. John Beaumont,
Chief Justice, presided.
The debate was organised by the
University School of Economics
and Sociology. Twenty-six
competitors representing the vari-
ous city colleges participated in
the debate.
The first prize for individual
merit was won by Mr. J. B. Dada-
chanji of the Elphinstone College.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES BOARD

No Hope Of Any Far-
Reaching Results, Says
Manu Subedar

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
Interviewed by the "Bombay
Chronicle" regarding the estab-
lishment by the Government of
India of an Economic Resources
Board for enabling Government
to cope with the manifold prob-
lems which are likely to arise in
the economic field due to war,
Mr. Manu Subedar M.L.A. (Gen-
tral) said that it was impossible
to look for any far-reaching re-
sults from the activities of the
Board. "One can never be en-
thusiastic" observed Mr. Subedar
over the doings of an irrespon-
sible foreign Government at the
centre.

The necessity for conserving and
utilising the economic resources of
India to the best advantage,
which the Government of India
appear to have realised now, had
been urged by me in the Central
Legislature on many occasions
and constantly brought to the
front in two dozen questions. The
action of the Government of In-
dia, so belated, appears to be
like an attempt to dig a well
when the fire is on! A Board
consisting only of officials would
hardly do much in a direction in
which Government have hitherto
omitted to do their full duty. A
body of men, whose functions will
be purely advisory, may at the
end of six months bring out some
information of use to indus-
trialists and others, if that was
the function directly entrusted to
them. From the Government press
note what is indicated is, how-
ever, to secure the best advan-
tage from the economic resources
of India, presumably for the pur-
poses of the war."

Hansa Mehta At Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent)
Ahmedabad, Oct. 3.
The representatives of Gumasta Con-
ference offered cordial welcome to
Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of Gumasta
Conference, while she came here to open
the Exhibition during Gandhi Jayanti.

Gangman Knocked Down

Yeshwant Kaloo Koli (30), a
Gangman in G.I.P. Rly. was stat-
ed to have been knocked down
and killed by a local down train
near the Dadar Railway Station.
For further evidence of Railway
driver the inquest was adjourned
to 5th October.

Nurie's Tour Programme

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie,
Minister for Public Works, will
leave for Surat on October 5 to
inspect the Hope Bridge and the
Surat-Rander Road. He will re-
turn to Bombay on October 7.

BEZWADA, Oct. 3.
Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Gen-
eral Secretary, All-India Congress
Socialist Party arrived here this
morning from Madras and had a
discussion with Andhra members
of the Socialist Party.—A. P.

TEA PARTY TO B. N. KARANJIA

Felicitations By Passengers'
Relief Association

Felicitations were presented on
behalf of the Passengers' and
Traffic Relief Association, to Mr.
Behram N. Karanjia, the Presi-
dent of the Association, for his
being elected Mayor of Bombay,
at a tea-party arranged in his
honour, on Wednesday evening.
The annual meeting of the As-
sociation was held on the occa-
sion when Mr. Karanjia presided.
Moving the adoption of the
Biennial Report, Mr. Karanjia
said that though 20 lakhs of pas-
sengers were passing through the
Ferry Wharf every year, no re-
presentation had been given to
the travelling public on the Board
of Trustees of the Bombay Port
Trust.

Referring to the hardships of
the public on the suburban sec-
tions of the Railways, he said,
"Instead of adding to the pre-
sent number of coaches to the
trains running, the Railway Ad-
ministrators have thought it fit
to apparently increase the carry-
ing capacity of compartments by
doing away with the seating ac-
commodation rule. Such a move
might help the Railway Organi-
sations to lessen overcrowding in
trains theoretically, but in prac-
tice the menace of overcrowding
continues to exist in the peak
hours of morning and evening."
He also emphasised the neces-
sity of clearing the foot-paths of
encroachments to ensure free
flow of the pedestrian traffic and
of developing a road-sense among
the motorists and pedestrians.

Mr. J. M. Kamdar, paying a tri-
bute to Mr. Karanjia, said, "Among
the galaxy of prominent men
whom we have the honour to pos-
sess as our members, the name of
Mr. Behram N. Karanjia stands
outstanding, not only as a
prominent public worker, but as
an active member and worker of this
Association." He spoke in appre-
ciative terms of Mr. Karanjia's
services to the city and his spirit
of cordiality, his keen sense of
devotion to duty and his cheerful
temperament.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF STUDENTS

Bombay Govt. Orders To
School Authorities

The question of the medical
inspection of school children has
been engaging the attention of
Government for some time past.
Government has now directed
that all children in the primary
schools in the Province should be
medically examined at least twice
—for the first time on their ad-
mission into the schools, and later
when they reach the age of 8 or
9. In the case of children who,
on medical examination, are found
to be defective in health and to
be in need of medical treatment
for ailments that may be observ-
ed in them, medical examination
should be undertaken more fre-
quently, and the necessary medi-
cal treatment should also be given
to them.

Government has already issued
orders to the effect that medical
inspection of school children in
Local Board and Government
Schools in areas allotted to them
should be one of the obligatory
duties of the subsidized medical
practitioners under the Rural Medi-
cal Relief Scheme. Inspections
are now being issued that
wherever there are Local Board
or Government Aided Dispensar-
ies it shall be incumbent on them
to treat the children in
primary schools who, on examina-
tion, are found to be in need of
medical treatment and that in
towns and cities Government as
well as Municipal Hospitals shall
be utilized for the treatment of
school children.

A provision of Rs. 50,000 has
been made in the current year's
budget for grants to local authori-
ties in this connection.

ARRESTS IN BHOPAL

(From A Correspondent)
BHOPAL, Oct. 8.
Messrs. Shakirnazmi and Cha-
turnarin, Labour and Prala
Mandal leaders, were arrested
this morning under the State
Prisoners Act.

Huge labour processions paraded
through the principal streets
and ended at the Motla Park.
Forceful speeches condemning
the Government policy were de-
livered by Mr. Zahur Hashmy and
others. The agitation is gaining
strength.

With the approval of the War
Office, the Overseas League To-
bacco Fund, which had collected
£368,203 in the last War, has
been restarted. The object is to
keep the men at the front well
supplied with tobacco. Between
1914 and 1918 the League sent
overseas more than 300 million
cigarettes.



"Then a friend recommended me to give
her Kruschen Salts—I took his advice
and now my wife is a changed woman.
She has her appetite back and she is
always laughing and playing with the
children."

Kruschen Salts' gentle, thorough action
soon banishes depression and bad temper
by steadily toning up the digestive system.
Kruschen makes your system work for
you instead of against you. All you need
is a little dose first thing in the morning,
and you will be always fit and well.

You can obtain Kruschen Salts from all chemists,
stores and bazars

**YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT
KRUSCHEN
FEELING!**



**SIND SATYAGRAHIS
RELEASED**
New Turn In Manzalgarh
Agitation

KARACHI, Oct. 4.
As a gesture to the Muslims
and with a view to creating a
better atmosphere for fresh at-
tempts at settlement, the Govern-
ment of Sind have released all
the 1,200 Muslims arrested at
the Sukkur in connection with the
Manzalgarh Satyagraha. Govern-
ment feel that Satyagraha will
be called off now to enable them
for reconsideration of the matter.
Meanwhile the Hon. Pir
Ilahi Bux, Education Minister,
Pirzada Abdul Sattar, Parliamen-
tary Secretary, have issued state-
ments announcing their decision
to resign if Manzalgarh is not
given to the Muslims.—United
Press.

THE FRENCH IDEAL

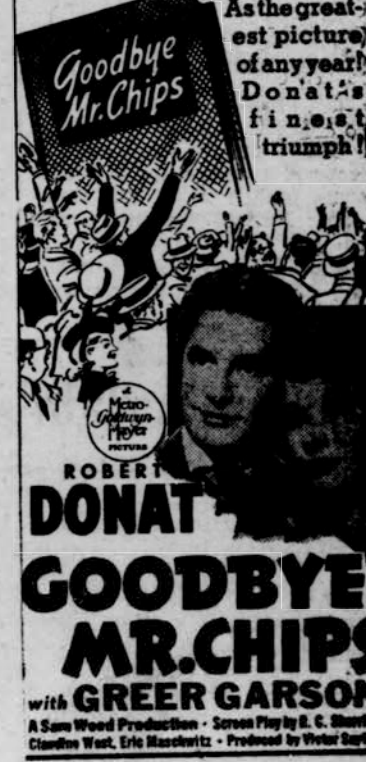
Monsieur Sudreau, Consul for
France in Bombay, addressing the
annual prize distribution and
concert meeting of the Cercle Lit-
teraire on Tuesday evening at
Greire's Restaurant, spoke on the
French ideal that would make
any sacrifice for the preservation
of liberty and honour against the
tyranny of the ruthless aggres-
sor.

A programme of music, singing
and the dramatic representation
of a sketch in English was pre-
sented to a fairly large gather-
ing. Apart from the Consul's
speech, an interesting item was
a humorous song recital by Mrs.
Hilda Flanders, a very apt song
on the habit of knitting during
the last war was full of broad
humour, that was greeted with
spontaneous applause. The music
items were of a moderate stan-
dard and so was the histrionic
talent displayed in the sketch.
The Consul referred in moving
terms to the sacred duty of the
French who were not only defend-
ing their own culture and heri-
tage but that of all freedom lov-
ing nations, France and England
were doing their best to prevent
all that is good in civilisation
from being destroyed, and had
unhesitatingly accepted the chal-
lenge of wanton aggression.
A brief sketch of the activities
of the Cercle and a vote of thanks
brought the meeting to a conclu-
sion.

METRO
DAILY AT 5-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

2nd BIG WEEK

ACCLAIMED!



**GOODBYE
MR. CHIPS**
with GREER GARSON

A Sam Wood Production - Screen Play by E. S. Galt
Charles West, Eric Hammerstein - Produced by Victor Saville

AT 4, 6-30,
& 10 P.M.

LAUGHTON

in Daphne du Maurier's

"JAMAICA INN"

with MAUREEN O'HARA-
LESLIE BANKS.

Director: A. HITCHCOCK

A Tumultuous Flaming
Adventure!

Also film of the
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Registered No. 2, 1935

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1939

A HISTORIC OPPORTUNITY

It appears that, for some reasons, the British Press was not fully informed early enough of the Congress attitude towards the war. The *Manchester Guardian*, fed long on messages of sympathy and support from India, now notes that, "if the messages of sympathy, that have so far been available only in summaries, are read in full text, it will be found in every case that Indians have not gone farther than to offer Britain an opportunity of gaining their support." The paper, however, far from resenting the Indians' offer of a mere opportunity to win their support, endorses the Congress demand, regards it as a "historic opportunity" offered to Britain, and is indignant that "a few curt remarks by Lord Zetland have been the only public response so far to the Congress offer." Finally, it urges Britain to prove to the world that "England is not fighting oppression with bondage in her own house." Several other papers, too, support India's claim. The *New Statesman* pertinently observes: "If we give India liberty, we shall win the leadership of all the free peoples, but if we must meet a rebel India with coercion, will anyone in Europe and America mistake us for champions of democracy?" The *Daily Herald* is more emphatic in support of the Congress demand and appeals to Britain to "convince the Congress leaders that our allegiance to democracy is genuine" and to "grant straightaway a possible measure of responsibility at the centre to India's elected leaders."

Deeds, Not Mere Words

These press views show beyond doubt that a pretty large section of the British public endorses the Congress demand. The real question now is whether the British Government will substantially satisfy the demand promptly enough. Lord Zetland's attitude so far has been anything but satisfactory. Mr. Attlee spoke at some length in the Commons on India's claims and pointed out that "the Congress Party should have been brought into the closest consultation with

the Government right from the start." Though he insisted in general terms that "we should make clear by deeds as well as words that we are standing for democracy and liberty," even he was not clear enough in his assurances to India. He only suggests that Congress leaders should be brought into the closest "consultation with Government," that a statement like the one made by Lord Halifax in the House of Lords should also be made in the Commons "to show to the Indian people that in this matter they are coming in on a level with us and not in any kind of dependency whatever." Is it suggested that "in this matter" of supplying men and money India may well regard herself as Britain's equal and that, for the rest, it is a different question? In any case mere statements will not satisfy India, nor any make-believe implementing thereof.

Hopes Of Inter-

Communal Settlement

Britain's answer to the Congress demand will doubtless depend considerably on the tripartite talks now being carried on between the leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League and the Viceroy. These talks are naturally kept a close secret and one does not know if they mark any real progress. What is decidedly encouraging is the report that Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. Jinnah have dined together and have cordially, if informally, discussed the question of a united front. Sir Sikander, the Punjab Premier, is also reported to be earnestly trying, with Gandhiji's aid, to bring about at least a tentative settlement between the Congress and the League. We shall not say more on this all-important development beyond urging that both parties will see that the present opportunity is not missed and beyond wishing all possible success to all these efforts at Congress-League unity. Most decidedly even a tentative settlement is better than none. And if the country should be so fortunate as to arrive at a lasting settlement, India's independence is as good as won at the moment the pact is made.

Chamberlain's Statement

It was expected that Mr. Chamberlain would clarify the position as regards Russia. This he has not done in his weekly review on Tuesday. But he did refer to the joint Russo-German declaration as a "scarcely veiled threat" and announced that "no threat would ever induce this country or France to abandon the purpose for which we have entered upon this struggle." The Prime Minister, however, did not go into specific details of the "purpose" beyond declaring that Britain and France are "determined to secure that the rule of violence shall cease and that the word of Governments, once pledged, must henceforth be kept." It was necessary, in our opinion, to demand the restitution of the independence not only of Poland, but also of Czechoslovakia, as to quote the *Daily Herald*, "an earnest of her future good intentions." We have noted the omission, because the London *Times*, which speaks the mind of the British Government, refers only to Poland and forgets Czechoslovakia. Yet Mr. Chamberlain is committed to the freedom of both. He cannot evade his pledges. As to "surrender," there does not seem to be any question of it. Mr. Chamberlain's speech does not

indicate any weakening in his attitude. And, if there was any, it would have been quickly removed by the firmness displayed by M.P.s and later by the Press. In this connection Mr. Lloyd George unconsciously did a service by making an "unpopular" speech. He provoked protests that served a very useful purpose. But Britain and France will have to be very careful when examining the German proposals. Nazi Germany desperately wants peace. There are, we suspect, two reasons for it: In the first place, she is conscious of her weakness. In the second place, she is probably beginning to feel uncomfortable in alliance with Russia and this feeling of discomfort may have been accentuated by possible reproaches and warnings of "friendly" neutrals. In any case, she is very anxious to escape. This anxiety is fully confirmed by the warm welcome to Mr. Chamberlain's statement in a Rome broadcast quoting the Berlin *Angewandte*. If our suspicion is correct, the German proposals will be fairly plausible, but in reality worthless. Fears entertained in Paris are not unjustified that the Nazis will submit terms which will apparently constitute a victory for Democracies, but, in actual fact, be quite the reverse of it.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

The War: A Review

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Sept. 18.
The War is now in fuller swing, extremely actively in Eastern Europe or at the Eastern front, and still, comparatively said, greatly in a preliminary way, so to say, at the Western one. At the Eastern front, developments have proceeded with enormous rapidity, and much of what I could write as dealing with the actual course of the fight in this region, is bound to be already long known news by the time this letter gets there and appears in print. Any detailed chronicling of events about the fight between Germany and Poland in the period between my last communication and the present one, hence, has not much sense. I shall confine myself greatly to some major happenings and certain aspects of wider significance as linked with the struggle on this front.

Germany has carried the battle considerably more into Polish territory. At the moment of writing, the Polish capital is in imminent danger. German troops at various points have moved beyond Warsaw. An advance has been established by Germany, by tremendous concentration of men and material, and a fierce resolution to enable all possible methods to strike down the opponent, ruthlessly translated into action. The air force has been a very important factor in conducting the attack. In regard to this, it would appear, Germany operated with a superiority of three to one. Attacks from air were continuously kept. Poland presented a splendid spirit. It has not been broken, though Polish forces have been thrown back and a great part of Polish territory invaded and conquered. In the modern warfare, equipment plays a more important role and various factors

more closely connected with human beings come not to assert as well as a while back, especially in the early stage. A leading Swiss daily has published this week an account of the fight in Poland, based on a report of a correspondent who visited certain towns which have been occupied by German troops. Recording impressions of the visit to Bromberg, one such town, an important one, the report states:—"The town has suffered terribly. The large bridge at the entrance has been demolished. Whole blocks of houses have not one single window left. On the walls there are large holes. They have been pierced by bullets. It is evident that the Poles have put up a keen resistance and contested hard every inch. From inside houses also they have offered resistance. Outside the town, I saw as well many dead bodies of Germans. Numerous persons were being marched, guarded by Gestapo. I saw particularly a large number of young persons. They stood charged of supplying information of German movements and helping Poles to actions against Germans. In one automobile, I saw, four young boys, they looked children of peasants, being carried by German soldiers, with pistols ready in their hands. To my question, whether they will be executed, I got the reply, "probably."

Along Poland's eastern frontiers, Russian troops, as latest reports indicate, have commenced to enter Poland. In Moscow, this is given out as influenced by a care for the welfare of certain minorities in whom Russia is specially interested, in the light of a stated collapse of an existent Polish State. The Russian move, lend-

ing weight to estimates of the Russo-German Agreement concluded a while ago envisaging a virtual partition of Poland, has any way obviously made worse for Poland a position already extremely hard. Poland is at present threatened from all fronts and what is more faces the danger of being cut away from Rumania, the position of which country now becomes more delicate and difficult. The Russian action has indeed come as a great shock and surprise. Its fuller implications are yet to be seen.

A more active halt of Russia reflected by the advance of Russian troops into Polish territory naturally leads to reckonings of an extension of the scope of the war, even as some quarters in certain circles incline to see in the step, strengthening of efforts for a peace drive from German side. Practically ever since the War commenced, and as a matter of fact even before that, there have been references about Germany turning to the West with peace declarations after dealing a severe blow to Poland and securing definite ends in relation to Poland. For improving the chances for this, Berlin has also been extending a studied consideration in ways to France, England and Italy, and associated with Britain also. It has indicated their non-willingness to fall in with the plan of Hitler, involving a sacrifice of a Poland with whom they have entered into agreements, and beyond, retaining, even extending, scope for Hitlerite methods at pushing further a German expansionist march with crushing down of various human rights seen as possessing

deep value. The entry of Russia into the picture as now revealed makes no difference to the stand of London or Paris. On the other hand, of course, there are increased calculations of the War coming to touch more closely further regions, a fact manifested by measures being adopted by a number of definite States to get to a condition of greater preparedness.

Rumania has newly called further contingents of reservists to colours. Their number is estimated at round two hundred thousands. Turkey has issued an order prohibiting the export of coal and oil, as also the transit of these commodities over Turkish territory. Turkish steamers in foreign waters have been ordered to get back to Turkish ports. Important museums in Constantinople have been closed and highly valued treasures transported to Anatolia. New reservists have been called up for active service also in Belgium. The total in Belgium now under arms is reckoned at seven hundred thousands. The Swedish Parliament has just passed a supplementary budget of 553 million Crowns for strengthening the military forces. Sweden has practically doubled her defence expenditure. Also Norway has passed a supplementary military budget. In the Lithuanian capital trenches are being laid out and from Kaunas round thirty five thousands have been evacuated. Evacuation of inhabitants are being carried out as well in Bucharest.

There is keen estimation in many quarters of the fact that a firmness in the stand of the West—
(Continued on back page.)

What Is Happening In Sinkiang?

By K. AHMAD ABBAS

"What is happening in Sinkiang, besides a few Chinese merchants and government officials. There is also a band of White Russians. There appear to be neither minerals of any substantial value nor any other economic resources in this area which lies isolated from the world, surrounded by incredibly high mountains on three sides and the desert wastes of Gobi on the fourth."

Sinkiang is the Anglicised form of the original Chinese name "Hsin Chiang" (the New Dominion). But the province, it is interesting to note, was conquered by Chinese Emperors before the birth of Christ! But their hold on this remote dominion was often loosened during the days of epic Central Asian rulers like Chinghis Khan and Tamarlane. In those days this area was important because the famous Silk Road connecting China with Europe passed through it.

The Russian interest in Chinese Central Asia is a historic fact. Successive Czars coveted Sinkiang.

In his remarkable travel book "News From Tartary," Peter Fleming, one of the few White men who have been in Sinkiang, gives details of the growing Russian influence in this province, particularly during recent years.

The Trans-Caspian Railway came very near the frontiers of Sinkiang. The economic penetration was thus made much easier.

Writing at the beginning of 1936, Fleming seemed to have come to the conclusion that "Russia, having spied out the land, was only waiting for an opportune moment to follow up her economic penetration of the province with territorial annexation."

Does the report of the Soviet troops pouring into Sinkiang fulfil that prophecy?

In the tense international situation, the brief message about Sinkiang has introduced another puzzling question mark, but without a touch of the romance which always attaches to such outlandish, little known places.

What is happening in Sinkiang? The trouble about Sinkiang is its geographical position. To its north-west lies Soviet Russia, to the north-east, Mongolia. Its western boundary touches Afghanistan. To its south lies the frozen hills and plateaus of Tibet. And, most important of all, four hundred miles of its boundary in the south-west runs along Gilgit. Gilgit is in India. This remote northern corner of the Kashmir State was some years ago taken over by the Political Department of the Government of India. Also for centuries Indian merchants have traded in this area and a number of them may be found even to-day in Yarkand and Kashghar, the two principal cities of Sinkiang.

Thus it will be quite clear that whatever happens in Sinkiang is of vital interest to British India.

War On Neutrals

German activities against neutral shipping are the measure both of Nazi unscrupulousness and Nazi desperation. They have inflicted, in an unwarranted manner, losses on Scandinavian and Danish merchantmen. But signs are already evident that violations of international law are, ultimately, going to hurt the Nazis themselves. Nor can warnings to the U. S. A. against "improper and unneutral behaviour" help them in any way—for Britain and France do not depend on American ships for their supplies. Indeed, the Nazis may very likely involve themselves in serious trouble with the U. S. A. for which Americans are evidently preparing by stationing destroyers in Portugal. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that American reports reveal that smugglers are helping German U-boats with supplies. This is a state of affairs which must cause grave concern even to the most pronounced U. S. A. isolationists.

Exit Information Ministry

In his speech in the Commons Mr. Chamberlain also dealt with the important questions of information and censorship. He virtually announced the dissolution of the Ministry of Information. Something of the kind was anticipated by the British Press some time ago. The reversion to the pre-war system under which Press representatives had direct contact with the various departments is to be welcomed. The Ministry of Information had merely given rise to confusion. Moreover, it was, by reason of its being, apt to exercise an unhealthy kind of censorship. Of course, a central censorship still exists. But we are glad to note that it is strictly an advisory institution exercising no control over the freedom of the Press.

The Tenancy Bill

That the Bombay Tenancy Bill has passed its third reading in the Legislative Assembly without a division shows that it will be adopted by the Council also with few, if any, further amendments. Its success is due to its inherent justice and the improvements made in it in the light of prolonged discussions in the legislature and outside at the various

stages through which it had to pass. From the outset it was severely attacked by the extreme champions of landlords as also of tenants; the former contending that it gave too many concessions to the tenants and the latter protesting that it gave too few. As a matter of fact the Bill followed the golden mean and that is the secret of its success.

An Evolutionary Measure

The principle of the Bill is that it gives tenants of a sufficiently long standing protection against arbitrary eviction and unlawful levies by landlords. On the other hand, it protects the legitimate rights of landlords by among other ways, providing for resumption of the land by them in certain contingencies including non-payment of reasonable rent. Some landlords condemned the curtailment of their rights of eviction as an act of expropriation. But as Mr. Morarji Desai pointed out the curtailment of the right to oppress tenants cannot be justly called expropriation, while the curtailment of other rights is calculated only to safeguard the juster rights of tenants and of agriculture in general. It is a fundamental principle that fixity of tenure, by giving a strong incentive to the tenant to improve his land, will improve agriculture and thus benefit all concerned. The tenants who feel that the Bill does not go far enough may see hope in the Revenue Minister's remark that it is an "evolutionary measure" and that it is wise "to go step by step."

The "Federal Observer"

The "Federal Observer" promises to be the latest addition to the weekly press in Bombay. Though the journal will start regular publication from the fifth of November, it has already issued a well-got-up inaugural number of 52 pages. The large number of messages from well-known public men published in the present issue show that the new venture is assured of wide welcome. "The Federal Observer" is an independent non-party organ and is published by the Metropolitan Newspapers Ltd., French Bridge, Bombay 7, at two annas per copy. The present number includes, besides the messages, a few interesting articles, some regular features and many illustrations. We wish success to the new enterprise.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

The "Daily Herald" in a leader, wants to know whether Britain is fighting a genuine battle for democracy or a mere war of rival imperialisms once again and adds: "If Britain can convince the Congress leaders that our allegiance to democracy is genuine then the free and enthusiastic support of 300 million people will be given us throughout the war. Let the British Government therefore agree to grant straightaway the fullest possible measure of responsibility at the Centre to India's elected leaders. We have never yet repaid in full the sacrifices made by Indians in the Allied cause between 1914-18."

Mr. Attlee and other Labour and Liberal leaders are reported to be in favour of Britain agreeing to India's demands. We only hope Mr. Chamberlain does not accuse them of fouling their own nest.

"The" declaration made by Lord Halifax on India's place in the British Commonwealth of Nations still stands, says Mr. Attlee.

That's the second trouble about it. It just stands—still and immobile for all time.

Appropos of the "Ladders" talks with the Viceroy, "Congress" says the Delhi correspondent of Anglo-India, "still awaits a specific declaration of policy from the British Government."

While, of course, the British Government would much rather give a dove than a specific.

"Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, who arrived here to-day from Lahore, had a prolonged conversation with Mr. M. A. Jinnah"—Delhi report.

Did he want a specific declaration of policy by the Q. & A. Azam?

The American Press is full of "caustic comments" on Herr Hitler and Comrade Stalin.

One thing, however, that it has collectively failed to do is to search the "Isolationists".

Queer, isn't it? But paradox is the underlying principle of the world situation. For instance, Britain is fighting for freedom and democracy and simultaneously—well, yes, your's right.

Japanese pressure on Changsha has been eased, according to a Chungking report.

Good. It is also pleasant to note, by the way, that any possible Chinese pressure on Sinkiang is being nicely and quietly eased in advance.

There are five American destroyers in Portugal now. It is to be hoped that the Maritime Commission has warned them against "improper behaviour" in waters round Britain and France.

For instance, if they sight German Naval Forces—meaning U-boats of course—preparing to torpedo an American merchantman instead of taking it to a German port, they must like proper neutrals do nothing to save the doomed boat.

Paris fears that Herr Hitler will attempt through neutrals to present his desire for peace as a victory for the Democracies.

Our fear is that he might get away with his "defeat."

The German raider which sunk a British merchantman in the South Atlantic is reported to be the pocket battleship "Admiral von Scheer."

Now that her identity has been discovered, we hope it will not be long before she is duly pocketed.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

When a man is brainless there's always room at the top.

When it comes to manual labour the average man is immune.

Responsibility that carries no weight is not responsibility.

The man who looks upon the wine when it is red may feel blue later.

Some machines have automatic attachments and some have the-riif's attachments.

There isn't as much wear and tear on a woman's mind as there is on a man's—probably because she changes it oftener.

Velvet Glove & Loaded Pistol!

LORDS SPURN NAZI "PEACE FEELERS"

Return To 'Status Quo' Will Not Be Return To Peace!

LONDON, Oct. 4. Opening a debate in the House of Lords on yesterday's statement on the war situation, Lord Snell referred to the question of peace feelers.

"We are bound to see to it," he said, "that when peace comes, it is real peace and not a truce during which anybody who wished could rearm himself and resort to further acts of aggression. There is no reason unapplying to suppose that Nazi Germany has, in the least degree, changed its mind and its purpose, (near, near). It remains to-day what it has been—a scourge of the modern world. These peace feelers are so characteristic of Nazi Germany to-day that its trumpeted ruthlessness should even be associated with feelers after peace negotiation. Nazi Germany wants peace, or it does not, but if it does, it is surely bad psychology to present it with a velvet glove on one hand and a loaded pistol in the other. Germany has lots of brains but no understanding and cannot comprehend why other nations are disgusted. We have to be careful in dealing with this matter for a return to the 'status quo' will not be a return to peace. We do not want to continue to live under that strain and apprehension that we had during the last years (loud cheers). I hope that Government will never refuse to listen to what looks like a real proposal for the restoration of peace in the world taking care only that it is real and not false peace when it comes."

"TOO HIGH A PRICE."

Lord Samuel said, "We would all rejoice if the war ended in a month but, if the ending was such as to leave the situation no better than before but worse, with the peoples subjected to continuous strain with international treaties far worthless than before and with further wars ever impending the respite would be far too high a price."

Lord Samuel continued, "I believe that the British nation, with the French, feel that now that we are in, we must go on and finish."

The Archbishop of York said, "that while there could be no peace with Herr Hitler, there could be, and we desired there should be, peace with Germany, honourable to that great people. We should pave the way to a new positive organisation of Peace in Europe so that our young men should have the inspiration of knowing that they were not only extricating a menace from the life of Europe, but in a real sense were looking to the future saving of civilisation."

Lord Cecil referred to a reported peace offer involving recognition of the conquest of Poland and said that it was impossible to look at such an offer.

HALIFAX'S REPLY.

Lord Halifax, replying to the debate said, that he was quite certain that we had as much confidence in France as France had in us and at no point that he was aware of during recent weeks and months, indeed years, had we made any decision or pronouncement nor were we in the least likely to do so, without the fullest consultation and exchange of views with the French Government.

Referring to Russia, Lord Halifax said that we would certainly always be glad to see friendly relations maintained between the two great neighbours, Russia and Turkey, which he believed, need not in any way conflict with closest relations between ourselves and Turkey and France.

Lord Halifax after declaring that the things we were fighting were evil and that there could be no hope for the world or free life of a nation until a lesson had been learned that that way would not be tolerated, said in regard to the possibility of peace proposals, he was not in a position to anticipate what the nature of any such proposals, if made would be.

"The proposals for peace, whatever their nature, shall be considered with reference to three circumstances; firstly, to conditions in which they are offered; secondly, to the Government through which they are put forward and thirdly, to the security that might be held to attach to any agree-

ment which might conceivably be reached.

With regard to conditions, there is no more perilous proceeding than negotiation under threat of force. Certainly, neither this country nor France will be moved by threats to surrender principles.

With regard to the Government of Germany, we have had a very bitter experience of its character and methods. With regard to assurances for future, we have seen these rulers of Germany repudiate successive international documents which they signed and reverse the most fundamental principles of their policy which they had for long years most vehemently proclaimed. If, therefore, instead of threats, they sought to satisfy us with assurances, it is necessary to say that assurances from the present German Government are not enough. If and when we receive proposals, we shall certainly examine them with care and shall measure them against the principles for which we have taken up arms. Once violence and bad faith are laid aside, we are ready and anxious to join hands with others, including Germany, in the work of real world reconstruction.

We have repeatedly stated our willingness to make our own contribution to this end, but it is impossible to begin to make any progress to that end, unless firstly, there is security and unless nations can be released from the perpetual fear of attack by Germany and the necessity of huge armaments for their defence.

The first duty remains, that of securing conditions under which the rule of violence no longer operates and under which the pledged word of Governments might again be held worthy of honourable trust."—Reuter.

NAZI LEADERS' FORTUNES

LONDON, Oct. 4. The leaflets dropped by the R. A. F. planes over Berlin and Potsdam give details of the Nazi leaders' fortunes placed abroad against the day when they would have to flee.

The leaflets says that von Ribbentrop is the richest of all since he has two million pounds in Holland and in Switzerland, and Herr Himmler who keeps a watch so that no one shall take out of Germany more than ten marks abroad, has smuggled ten and half million marks.—Reuter.

Gandhi Jayanti Meeting At Lalbaug

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the "F" Ward Congress Committee at Lalbaug on Wednesday evening to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti week. Mr. V. B. Koregavkar presided.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive addressing the meeting said: Mahatma Gandhi occupies a unique position in national history. He is the maker of modern India, the one leader, who taught the people how to fight oppression and tyranny. His message about Hindu-Muslim unity and the removal of untouchability has been the force to-day, when complete unity is required in face of the war-danger. The traditions of mass struggle laid down by Gandhi are to-day carried on by the leftists.

Mr. Maltra said Gandhi's message of non-violence had a profound meaning for the entire world.

Mr. Koregavkar in winding the meeting asked the audience to wear khadi and thus show their loyalty to Mahatma Gandhi.

Regulation Of Purchase And Sale Of Peasants' Produce

The Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Committee appointed to consider the Bill to provide for better regulation of buying and selling of agricultural, horticultural and animal husbandry produce, which was introduced in the Council about a week ago has submitted its report.

The only material change is a new definition of agriculturist, which now means any one who grows any produce through tenants or otherwise. Castor seeds are added to the schedule and grass and fodder are also now included.

German Trade Delegation For Moscow

AMSTERDAM, October 4. A German trade delegation headed by Dr. Schacht comprising 26 persons is going to Moscow next week to discuss the extension of trade between Germany and Russia, according to the "Telegraaf".

Trade problems between Germany and South-Eastern Europe will also be considered.—Reuter.

SCANDINAVIAN REACTIONS TO GERMAN BLOCKADE

LONDON, October 10. Scandinavian reactions to the German blockade are keenly watched. Naval critics point out that the Swedish Navy which is to convey their merchantmen is by no means negligible. Their ships are in good condition and their seamen first class. Some suggest that Germany will try to compel Denmark to close the great belt of the chief channel from the North Sea to the Baltic (which is under Danish control) with mines as in the late war.—Reuter.

Progress Of Salvage Work Of 'Thetis'

LONDON, October 4. The work of salvage of the "Thetis" was progressing satisfactorily, announced Mr. Shakespear in the House of Commons. Sixty-five bodies had been recovered and it would be probably necessary to beach the vessel before it would be possible to remove the remainder. Preparations were being made to pump compressed air into the vessel in order that she might be lightened and beached.—Reuter.

Lord Snell On India

(Continued from Page 1). made in the last war was of the greatest value. We ought to see that no false pride on our part prevents India from making a contribution of equal value at the present time."—Reuter.

FRENCH REACTION TO PEACE OFFER

PARIS, Oct. 4. Franco-British solidarity, whether in military, financial or economic spheres, remains as close as ever, it is reiterated in responsible circles following this morning's Cabinet.

The French reply to any offers of peace coming from whatever quarter will be similar to that of Britain whose determination to follow the path she has chosen is regarded here as having been clearly defined by Mr. Chamberlain yesterday. While there is no official indication of the nature of M. Daladier's statement to the Cabinet, it is understood that he stressed Mr. Chamberlain's pronouncements regarding the British Government's attitude towards any peace offer.

While the communique, after the meeting gives no indication of the position, assumed by the French Government, it goes without saying that a common attitude will be adopted if such an offer is made.—Reuter.

FOR INDO-POLISH AMITY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4. The inaugural meeting of the Indo-Polish Association of which Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is the Chairman was held in the premises of the Calcutta University to-day, Dr. Shyamala Prasad Mukherjee presiding.

The President, Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, and Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, Principal of the Sanskrit College, who returned from Poland recently, stressed the necessity of establishing closer contact between India and Poland, both of which had an affinity in culture and civilisation.—United Press.

Churchill On Voluntary Recruitment

LONDON, Oct. 4. In the commons, Mr. Winston Churchill declared that the Admiralty proposed to rely during war upon methods of voluntary recruiting which had served the Navy so well in the past.

The policy of promoting an increasing number of men from the lower deck and from younger warrant officers to permanent commissions would receive wider scope.—Reuter.

WHAT'S B. B. C. DOING?

No Reports Of Lords' Debate Broadcast: No Effort To Meet German Propaganda

LONDON, Oct. 4. Initiating a debate in the House of Lords designed to ascertain where the responsibility lay for the conduct of the B.B.C. Lord Strabolgi referred to British broadcasts to India. India, he said, was being flooded just now with radio broadcasts from Germany. The reception was good and these programmes were sundry presented whereas there was little broadcasting from England and the reception was poor. Doubtless that was due to some technical reason which should be looked into.

NO REFERENCE TO INDIA

Referring to news programmes, Lord Strabolgi said that last Tuesday Lord Snell asked a question about India and the marquis of Zetland had made a very important announcement on behalf of the Government. In the news bulletin that night with the usual colourless statements on the newspapers the day before, the announcer said at the end, "We have some gramophone records as there are still four minutes to spare".

There was not a word of Lord Zetland's announcement, said Lord Strabolgi, and "I wrote to Lord Zetland about this because if the House of Lords' proceedings were going to be censored, we ought to have something to say about it." Lord Strabolgi complained that the same thing happened the next day when Lord Snell initiated the debate on India and not one word of the proceedings was mentioned by the B.B.C.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

Lord Macmillan replying in the House of Lords to criticisms of the B. B. C. explained in detail the changes made in the Ministry of Information. He stated that as a result of the changes instead of 127 staff engaged in the press section, much smaller staff will be required for restricted work. The censorship staff of 306 would also be removed from the control of the Ministry.

He pointed out that the censors worked 24 hours of the day so that the effective strength was about 100.

Continuing Lord Macmillan said, "It may now be asked what are the activities for which the Ministry will continue to exist. These activities are of high value and importance. They will be functions described by the unattractive word "propaganda". This war in a special sense is a war of ideas. It is essential that in season and out of season, at home and abroad, our cause should constantly be presented in its true light."

BERLIN MUST BE MET

Lord Astor also made references to India. One had only to read newspapers, Lord Astor said, to see that there was potential trouble in India in connection with the war aims and it would be a great pity if we did not take full, immediate and adequate steps to deal with the charges and accusation from Berlin. Berlin was accusing us of Imperialism.

Lord Astor asked who was responsible for answering the misrepresentations sent out to India from Berlin and declared that he was afraid he would be told that the All-India Radio was expected to deal with them. In India, Lord Astor continued, there were neither men, material nor money to deal with this.—Reuter.

"Importance Of India"

Replying to the debate, Lord Macmillan said as regards India, he would have to look into the matter in order to give a satisfactory answer. He yielded to none in recognising the importance of India and there was no desire to belittle any statement on this subject, but it was a very difficult matter to select among various important competing items of news those which should be selected for the short time allotted.—Reuter.

* * *

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 3.

The press refrains from forceful criticism of the sinking of the "Vendia" but the "Aften Bladet" quotes a Swedish press condemnation of the sinking as "the most frightful thing that has yet happened to neutrals and a unique brutality that will awaken the deepest indignation in all neutral countries."—Reuter.

"Crushing Blow" For Chinese

Troops Sustain Heavy Damage In N. Hunan Province

TOKYO, Oct. 4. "A crushing blow" has been dealt by Japanese forces to 14 of 42 Divisions of Chinese troops in Northern Hunan province, according to communiques.

Seven other Chinese Divisions are stated to have sustained "heavy damage."

It is claimed that the Chinese left 25,000 dead and 2,500 prisoners and large amounts of war material were taken.—Reuter.

FATE OF ANOTHER SWEDISH SHIP

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 4. Another Swedish ship "Korsholm", (2647 tons) has been captured by a German warship.

The ship which was "en route" to Wilmington Delaware from Finland with a cargo of woodpulp and paper, was seized in international waters off Sandhamn in Stockholm Archipelago and taken to a German port.—Reuter.

German Warning To Norwegian Vessels

OSLO, Oct. 4. Norway to-day received a note from Germany warning Norwegian vessels to obey signals from Nazi submarines and not try to escape inspection.—Reuter.

"REPEAL ARMS EMBARGO"

Senator Morris' Broadcast Talk

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. In a broadcast talk last night, Senator Morris who voted against the United States entry into last war asked for the repeal of the Arms Embargo in the present war.

Senator Morris said "our sympathies, our hopes and our prayers are with the British and the French Governments in this conflict."

He said that if the repeal of the Embargo would help the Allies it was fortunate, the United States would take a course which would keep it out of the war and at the same time put them on the side of humanity and civilised nations.

If the Embargo was not repealed the United States' attitude would favour Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

AMERICA & PEACE CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. Officials are reluctant to comment on Mr. Lloyd George's references to the possibility of the United States participating in any Peace Conference.

It is unofficially stated that America would refuse to join Italy or other Power proposing Peace which left Poland dismembered.

Mr. Cordell Hull has already stated that Government refuse to recognise the disappearance of Poland.—Reuter.

"Free From Horrors Of War"

LONDON, October 4. Mr. Sumner-Wellles, Assistant Secretary of State said that Pan-American Conference decision to establish 300 mile security zone was far-reaching towards the attainment of the goal of keeping the 21 American Republics free from the horrors of war.—Reuter.

U. S. A.'S NEW 329 TANKS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. The United States army has ordered the purchase of 329 new tanks at a cost of nearly £1,200,000 according to the "New York Times". This, says the newspaper, marks the first move by the Army to accelerate the process of mechanization of its ground forces since the rapid German drive through Poland has demonstrated the efficiency of tanks in modern warfare. The tanks are described as the latest type, weighing nearly twelve tons each.—Reuter.

Mexican Attitude

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 4. "Mexico will not recognise any conquest based on force." Was stated at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when journalists asked questions regarding the position of Poland.—Reuter.

SPANNING HALF A CENTURY

(The following words of Dadabhai Naoroji addressed to Englishmen more than half a century ago are far more imperative to-day than when they were uttered.)

Gentlemen, take the bull by the horn. Do not try to shrink this question. If you are afraid of losing India, and if you are to be actuated by the inglorious fear of that risk, let that be stated at once. Tell us at once, "We will keep you under our heels, we will not allow you to rise or to prosper at any time." Then we shall know our fate. But, with your English manliness—and if there is anything more characteristic of you than anything else, it is your manliness—speak out honestly and not hypocritically, what you intend to do. Do you really mean to fulfil the pledges given before the world, and in the name of God, with sanction of God and asking God to aid you, in the execution of that pledge—do you mean to stick to that pledge or to get out of it? Whatever it be, like honest Englishmen, speak out openly and plainly. "We will do this" or "We will not do this." But do not expose yourselves to the charges—which I am not making, but your own members of the India Council have made—of "Keeping the promise to the ear, and breaking to the heart."

Ah! gentlemen, no eternal or permanent results can ever follow from dodging and palavering. Eternal results can follow only from eternal principles.

(From a speech of Dadabhai Naoroji in July 1887).

HOW TO DISPOSE GERMAN RAIDS OF COTTON

Problem Before Egypt: British Government Helping To Find Solution

CAIRO, Oct. 4. "Egypt is faced with the problem of finding a new market for one and half million kantars of cotton formerly exported to Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria," stated the Prime Minister at a press conference.

He added that the British Government is helping to find a solution of the problem.—Reuter.

ROME TO OFFER NAZI BAIT TO DEMOCRACIES?

PARIS, Oct. 4. Reports reaching here following Count Ciano's return to Rome, indicate that Hitler's peace offensive will eventually be presented so ingeniously as to appear at first glance as almost acceptable.

An attempt will be made by neutral representatives to present Hitler's desire for peace as a victory for the Democracies. The "fait accompli" in Poland would be "interpreted" in such a way as to make it not incompatible with success for Britain and France.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons has been warmly welcomed in a Rome broadcast quoting the Berlin "Angriff."

It states that the German peace proposals will be put forward this week through diplomatic channels and will be taking the form of official "demarches" to all the countries concerned.

M. Daladier will emphasise before the Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee on Wednesday "complete solidarity of France and Britain regarding Russo-German references to the cessation of hostilities and the possibility of peace offers."

Democracy Still Functioning In Britain!

NEW YORK, Oct. 4. Yesterday's flurry in the House of Commons over Mr. Lloyd George's remarks shows again that democracy is still functioning in England, says the "New York Times".

"Questions can still be asked and answered concerning the vital maker of British war aims. Let us try and imagine such things happening in the dummy Reichstag which Herr Hitler occasionally calls for the sole purpose of magnifying his own oratory or in the Supreme Soviet to which M. Stalin refers to his abrupt changes of policy after they have been thrice made."—Reuter.

Anthony Eden's Broadcast

LONDON, Oct. 3. Dominions Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden will take part in Radio Chronicle showing how empire came into war to be broadcast on October 6 to Britain, Empire and U. S.

Maori Rifle Battalion

WELLINGTON, Oct. 4. The Government is forming Maori Rifle Battalion for home or overseas service.—Reuter.

Dr. Heinrich Sahn

OSLO, Oct. 4.

The death has occurred of Dr. Heinrich Sahn, German Minister to Norway. He was responsible for drafting the Constitution of the Free City of Danzig and represented Danzig when the international status of the Free City was defined in Paris.—Reuter.

Leaders' Move For United India's Demand

THE Half-Column By "DIM"

As between the B.B.C. broadcast on Gandhi's birthday and the A.I.R.'s broadcast, the consensus of opinion seems to give greater credit to the Indian institution. Mrs. Naidu's effervescent talk was probably the cause.

Much-hated in many quarters during normal conditions, Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has risen to the occasion and made a broadcast speech, which has commanded the attention of the world. This strange politician is only to be found at his best in an emergency. Once Robert Bernays said of him that he wanted that life should be one great tragedy and he in the centre of it. It seems to be a true analysis of the man.

It is suggested that Germany, when conquered, will be turned into a playground for Jewish children. Palestine papers, please copy.

It is asked whether Apollo Bunder, specially the region in the vicinity of the Gateway of India, is, or is not, within the Silent Zone. The bidding on the card tables of a certain club in that locality can be heard across the street in the rooms of the Taj.

Residents in flats facing the dressing rooms of the Cricket Club of India are willing to subscribe towards the putting up of curtains in the said dressing room, unless, of course, the management of the Club would oblige.

The Programme Committee of the Rotary Club should spread itself out a little. At the moment it has become too High-Court-minded. Two lectures—"The Dual System" and "Psychology in Court"—following each other in quick succession, is specialisation with a vengeance, which should be avoided.

Says the local Anglo-Indian Press: "Why Alarm Clocks are Preferred BEFORE Blondes in Russia?" Will Santa Claus kindly remember to drop an English grammar with the Christmas stocking of that headline writer?

I understand that Miss Bee (alias Bhico) Batilvala, who recently went to America on a lecture tour, has returned to England and got married.

SMUTS' NEW CABINET Raza Ali On Politics Of South Africa

SIMLA, Oct. 3. In the course of an interview on the recent ministerial changes in South Africa Sir Raza Ali, M. L. A. (Central) said:—"Experience has shown that we cannot be too optimistic as to the change of Ministry in South Africa. The new Prime Minister General Smuts is definitely sympathetic towards our people. The misfortune, however, is that when time comes he is not prepared to translate his words into action.

"It is some consolation that Mr. Stuttaford, who continued to be in the Cabinet has made room for Mr. H. G. Lawrence, the new Minister of the Interior. Other changes that are likely to bring relief to our people, in any case, as long as the war lasts are the advent of Mr. Sturrock who chose to go into wilderness along with Mr. Hofmeyr last year to a Cabinet post with a portfolio and the appointment of Col. Stallard as Minister of Mines. Col. Stallard has been the leader of the Dominion Party for several years.

Jinnah To Meet Mahatma?

SIR SIKANDAR'S GOOD OFFICES

Leaguers Not To Stress Grievances Against Congress Govts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

NEW DELHI, October 4. TO-DAY IS EXPECTED TO BE THE CRUCIAL DAY IN THE TRIPARTITE NEGOTIATIONS GOING ON BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT, THE CONGRESS AND THE MUSLIM LEAGUE. DEFINITE INDICATIONS MAY BE AVAILABLE BEFORE THE EVENING AS TO WHETHER ANY CONGRESS-LEAGUE UNDERSTANDING IS IMMEDIATELY POSSIBLE.

Sir Sikandar, who has for some time been in touch with Gandhi, has been using his good offices in that direction. According to reports current in New Delhi, Mr. Jinnah is in a negotiating mood and it is not unlikely that Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah may meet either to-day or to-morrow.

It is understood that Sir Sikandar's proposal is to instal national coalition Governments in all provinces providing for representation of the Muslim League. The Punjab Premier is understood to be willing to have a Congress representative in his own Cabinet. According to his scheme the Congress and Muslim League will seek support of the Princes for a National Cabinet at the centre. In Muslim League circles the present tendency is not to stress past grievances against Congress Ministries but to ask for assurances for future so that the League may be enabled to join Congress also in seeking clarification of War aims from Great Britain.

Nothing tangible appears to have resulted from yesterday's talks at Viceroy's House. So far as is known, the stage of discussion has not yet been passed and no definite proposals have yet come from the British Government in response to the Working Committee's resolution. A good deal of talk in Viceroy's House appears to have been on the subject of Muslim League attitude.

"STRENGTHENING VICEROY'S HANDS" It's pointed out that if the Congress and the Muslim League present a joint demand—as they did in 1916 prior to Mr. Montague's declaration in 1917 and passing of 1919 Act—it would strengthen the Viceroy's hands—if he has a desire to yield to popular wishes—and make things easy.

There is reason to think that there is a growing realisation on the part of the Muslim League members that the present opportunity should not be lost for some political understanding with the Congress. Much depends on Mr. Jinnah's attitude but the fact that he met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru yesterday is reported as a hopeful sign.

The general impression is that the Viceroy, though so far he has not taken any definite action, is likely to be able to influence the Cabinet on the Indian segregation question remains to be seen. "With regard to the internal political position of South Africa Mr. Pirow who resigned with General Hertzog on the War issue made a fighting speech at Lyndenburgh the other day, in the course of which he said that "General Smuts' action had advanced the time considerably for advocating complete severance from Britain.

"The Republican Party is hard at work in South Africa and if, as is likely, General Hertzog is elected as Leader of the newly formed Republican Party, it is more than possible that there will be a scramble for deputy leadership between Mr. Pirow and Dr. Malan."—United Press.

JAWAHAR-JINNAH TALKS

NEW DELHI Oct. 4

It is learned that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. M. A. Jinnah dined together last night. They had a prolonged after-dinner talk during which each placed his point of view before the other. It is presumed that Pandit Nehru will report to his colleagues the result of his talk with Mr. Jinnah today, further developments are expected.

Mr. Jinnah is seeing the Viceroy at 11 a.m. to-morrow.—A. P.

SARDAR PATEL INTER-VIEWS VICEROY

NEW DELHI Oct. 4

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left Birla House shortly before noon for an interview with the Viceroy.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left Viceroy's House at 12-45 p.m. after an interview with the Viceroy lasting about 3/4 of an hour.—A. P.

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN Tour Programme Changed

KARACHI, Oct. 3.

The tour programme of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has been changed following the attack on Congress leaders at Jacobabad. He will now leave Sind on October 4 to attend the meeting of the Working Committee at Wardha.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan on arrival in the morning was received by prominent leaders. Addressing a meeting he explained the Working Committee's statement on war.

Unity At Any Cost

The following resolution was passed by the Managing Committee of Common-Roll League (Bombay):

"Moments arrive in a nation's life when 'unity at any cost' is imperative. We believe that such a moment has arrived at this juncture in our country's history and hence we urge upon Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah to arrive at a speedy solution of the communal problem. To that end we request the Indian National Congress to make a noble and large-hearted gesture in keeping with its traditional dignified attitude to the communal problem and to Mr. Jinnah to respond generously and in a statesmanlike manner a great statesman as he is. We appeal to the general public and the Nationalist Press to actively work to make their opinion felt in this respect."

CAWNPORE STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4. The Cawnpore Labour strike has created a complicated situation for the U. P. Government.

The position of the Government is difficult, particularly in view of the fact that under the Defence Ordinance mill-made cloth has been declared an essential commodity by them.

The Government, however, is trying to control the strike leaders under the ordinary criminal law, and the local executive is binding over some of them under Sec. 108, Cr. P. C.

No Contract And Hence No Breach

Minister Patil's Reply To Critics

Debate Over Allocation Of Tobacco Tax: Bombay Assembly Passes Municipal Amendment Bill

The Municipal Amendment Bill which sought to remove Government's liability to grant by statute the Tobacco Tax in any fixed proportion to the two accounts of the Corporation, passed all the three readings in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, on Wednesday.

The second reading of the Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies' Act was, then, taken up. The Bill primarily sought to give more powers to the Registrar to improve the co-operative movement, in keeping with present conditions.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the speaker of the Assembly, was in the chair.

MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT The Municipal Amendment Bill had two clauses of two lines each.

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, referred to the necessity to amend the Act, stating that the Tobacco duty was a provincial source of revenue, but Government had hitherto assigned the entire proceeds from this tax as a grant-in-aid to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which was required by the Municipal Act to credit three quarters of the grant to the general account of the Improvement Tax. The Government had now decided, that the tax being a source of provincial revenue, should not be made liable to be granted by statute in fixed proportion. The Government, he said, might however continue to sanction sufficient grant to the Improvement Trust Account to enable the Corporation to balance the Improvement Trust budget. The existing provision made the grant compulsorily divisible between the general and improvement accounts of the Corporation. The present Bill was therefore intended to obviate the necessity of a division and to make it possible for the Government to sanction such exclusive grants to the Improvement Trust Accounts as it might consider necessary.

He supported the first reading of the Bill.

MINISTER'S REPLY Replying to the criticisms Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, referred to the two aspects of the problem of levying tobacco duty, namely the legal and the moral.

As far as the legal aspect was concerned, he pointed out, it was argued by Mr. Mehta that it was the right of the Corporation to levy it, and Mr. Patil also admitted that there was a contractual agreement. But the Minister asserted that there was no such thing.

The Legal Remembrancer had emphatically advised that it was a Provincial item. Moreover, it had been made clear from time to time that there was no such agreement between the Corporation and the Government. The Minister cited the remark of a former Minister of Local Self-Government, Sir Rustom Vakil who had stated that Government had a "free and unfettered right" to levy the tax.

HISTORY OF TOBACCO TAX Tracing the history of the tobacco tax, he stated that since 1856 when the island of Bombay was ceded to the English, that duty had been levied. Later on the Justices requested Government to collect the duty and hand over to them the proceeds.

Subsequently with the consent of the Government of India, the grant was given to the Corporation on two conditions, namely, it had to bear the maintenance of fire engine and that of the Police force.

The Minister in this connection pointed out that for 7 years the grant was not given to the Corporation at all. Then the grant was again restored on the condition that it bore the Police charges which it could not bear for a considerable period.

NO CONTRACT, NO BREACH From 1907 that liability was taken over by the Government, and it was decided that whatever grant was given to that body was only a subvention and it was made clear that Government could withdraw it at any time it wanted to do so. There was, therefore, no question of the breach of any contract.

Further, during the last year there was a surplus of Rs. 1,61,000 in the Improvement Trust Budget. And he pointed out in that connection that Government had undertaken several commitments.

Government had also not made any distinction between the Bombay Corporation and other local bodies, although it was the desire of Government to look to the development of those bodies.

But Government had more important work in hand. It had undertaken to carry out literacy and prohibition and improve labour conditions, by giving the workers more wages and more amenities. The work done by Government in this connection should not be lost sight of.

Poll was demanded on the first reading. The result of the poll was 58 for and 16 against.

DEMAND FOR POLL After tea, the second reading of the Bill was taken up. The Bill was read clause by clause.

Mr. Jinnadas Mehta opposed

WHY DISCREDIT CONGRESS?

"Servant Of India" Criticises Stand Of Liberals

POONA, Oct. 4.

"The Servant of India", a Liberal weekly and organ of the Servants of India Society, in the course of an editorial associates itself from the statement jointly issued by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and others in which "they sought to discredit the representative character of the Congress in its negotiations with the Viceroy."

The article adds: "With regard to the problems which are likely to be the subject matter of the negotiations between the Viceroy and the Congress, there are no differences worth mentioning between the Liberals and the Congress. The Liberals are welcome to indicate the essential conditions of reform both to the Viceroy and the Congress, but it is wholly unnecessary to discredit the Congress. In so far as they prefer charges against the Congress, the appeal should be to the electorate and not to the Viceroy."—A. P.

the second clause which is the operative clause.

The clause was passed and when the third reading was moved, Mr. Mehta opposed again and demanded a poll. The result of the poll was 49 for and 15 against. The third reading was passed.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL

Then, the Bombay Co-operative Societies' Amendment Bill was taken up for consideration.

In moving the first reading of the Bill, Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, explained the several amendments proposed in the Bill. The second and the third clauses of the Bill sought to empower the Registrar to make for any society by-laws which, in his opinion, were necessary for the proper working of such a society. In the changed conditions, the Minister stated, the amendment was necessary.

The machinery now seemed inefficient and the co-operative movement in the past was open to many criticisms and for the healthy growth and development of that movement, some effective control was necessary.

It was also proposed in the new Bill to empower the Registrar to sanction donation of funds to charitable purposes. That power was previously vested in the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute.

By another clause, a further difficulty of taking proceedings in arbitration against past members of the Managing Committees or members, officers, servants or agents of a society. At present, there is no provision in the Act to take such proceedings.

As the present machinery for recovery of societies dues is cumbersome and detailed, it is proposed to provide, by a new clause, for a summary recovery of dues of co-operative societies in respect of loans given for raising crops.

It is also proposed to empower the Provincial Government to remit stamp duty on such security bonds.

LATTHE DEFENDS CONTROL

Replying to the criticisms of Mr. Jhabwala and Mr. G. K. Phadake on the first reading, Mr. Latthe pointed out that the registrar was not such a sacrosanct man as not to be deprived of the powers given him. The Legislature could take away the powers both from Government and the Registrar, the moment those powers were thought necessary.

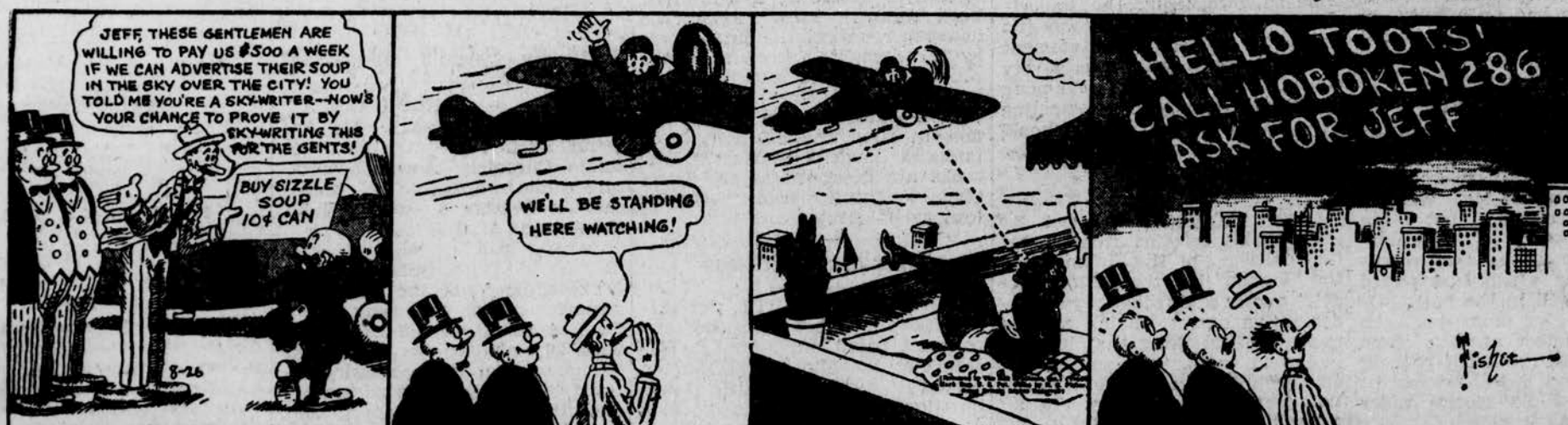
Could anyone believe that by-rules were more necessary in the case of educated people than in that of the agriculturists? Could any one believe, he asked, that the educated persons of a central district co-operative bank refused to vote by ballot? Still, they did.

The Minister frankly admitted that the real improvement of a co-operative society was to have no extraneous authority or control over it. But at the present time, as some of the opposition members admitted, those powers were necessary.

After the second reading was moved and discussion was taken up, clause by clause, Mr. M. P. Patil, Parliamentary Secretary, moved an amendment to clause 4 for the substitution of the words "agricultural credit society" or of a "multi-purposes society" instead of a "Resources Society" and an explanation of those words. The amendment was accepted and passed by the House which then adjourned till Thursday (to-day).

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, Jeff May Have a Ring Later, At That!

By BUD FISHER



Kurla Municipality & City Corporation

Mathradas Tricumji Moves For Deletion Of Remarks In Administration Report

The ordinary general meeting of the Municipal Corporation will meet on Monday the 9th instant when among other things the following items will also be considered:

Prof. S. R. Davar will move: "That the Corporation are of opinion that the present system of election to certain executive offices in the service of the Corporation by the minority vote of this Corporation has proved to be defective, inasmuch as, it has resulted in many cases in selection of candidates who were not the best qualified among the applicants while looked at from standpoint of experience, educational qualifications and general record of past successful career due to the fact that the selection here largely rests on canvassing on behalf of the candidate by his friends, which endangers the efficiency of the Municipal executive service and creates communal heart burning. The Corporation therefore resolves that a Committee be appointed of the members (to be named at the meeting) to investigate, in consultation with the Commissioner, the whole question and report on such alternative or other steps that may be taken in order to remedy this defect."

KURLA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS. Mr. Mathradas Tricumji wants to expunge the following extract from the Administration report of Kurla Municipal Borough of 1937-38 by the Administrator, as he considers it derogatory to the Municipal Corporation:

Extract above referred to reads as follows:

"I do not think it is possible to suggest any permanent solution to Kurla affairs except amalgamation with Bombay. I do not wish to reiterate the advantages of such merger as I have already stated them in my last year's Administration Report. Such a merger would serve two purposes viz., of making the Municipal ad-

ministration efficient and at the same time giving the said administration a representative character. I beg leave to point out that though this issue has been mooted since 1909 no conscious effort was made in the past either to explain the measure to the Corporation or to canvass for their support for the measure. Government in the past have been in a singularly unhappy position regarding passing this measure through the Corporation as although they have voiced their view emphatically for amalgamation, they have had no Government party in the Corporation which can vote in favour of the measure. In the past ill-informed and ignorant, or interested Corporation have debated the possibility of financial difficulties involved in the merger and thus succeeded in scaring away the already heavily taxed landlords who compose the main body of the Corporation. The period of Administration has been an ample testimony to the fact that from the revenues of Kurla alone it is possible to effect improvements in drainage, medical relief, public health, etc., etc., so that if the Bombay Corporation take over Kurla Administration it is possible to administer Kurla as a separate Ward. In the past there has been a tendency in an independent body like the Corporation to regard anything coming from Government with an eye of suspicion as an infringement of their right of independent judgment. Much water has flowed down the bridge since then and the present Government can count upon their party in the Corporation and if such a measure is put before that body after adequate canvassing and sponsored by Government whips it has every chance of being considered instead of being summarily rejected as it was on the past occasion."

BRITISH PRESS VIEWS

"Polish Independence Must Be Restored And Security Of Peace Guaranteed"

LONDON, Oct. 4. The "Times" referring to possible peace proposals says that they will be scrupulously examined as Mr. Chamberlain immediately assured his critics.

But the first object of the examination must be to discover whether they offer the irreducible minimum—the restitution of the independence of Poland and security for the future peace of Europe.

Let Hitler propound such terms if he can; in this country we do not condemn the meanest criminal unheard.

But by no proposals falling short does he stand the remotest chance of evading a conflict, he so evidently dreads, against the full might of the British and French Empires, nor will any offer that leaves wrongs unrighted and peace without security acquit him of the responsibility he has already to bear.

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION. The "Daily Herald" declares that if Germany is prepared to withdraw from Poland and Czechoslovakia as an earnest of her future good intentions they might be a basis for discussion. But there can be no peace negotiations founded on a proposal that Britain and France should meekly acquiesce in leaving Ger-

many the fruits of her policy of aggression which alone is responsible for bringing Europe to war.

"PEACE OFFENSIVE" ENDORSED. The Prime Minister's reply to the German "peace offensive" is warmly endorsed by the "Daily Telegraph" which, referring to Mr. Chamberlain's statement that "the German Government's undertakings are worthless," says: "If it could be supposed that Hitler is capable of self-criticism, such an indictment of his personal honour should wound more deeply than a defeat."

"Whatever success his methods have achieved the price has been too high. He has not only himself but the German name with irreparable falsehood and treachery. The leader of the German nation is branded as a man whose bond is as worthless as his word."

The "Daily Telegraph" after expressing profound satisfaction that the stand which this country and France has made has found such a whole-hearted support in the Dominions, says: "It is to be regretted that Mr. Lloyd George should have narrowed the effect of these evidences of determination and unanimity by suggesting that peace proposals from Hitler might be worth consideration and discussion in a secret session. The interposition was ill-timed and obviously liable to misinterpretation where any opening for misinterpretation is sure to be eagerly seized upon."

NO SIGN OF WEAKENING. There can be no ground for suggesting that the terms, which could be honourably accepted as satisfying the full demands of the Allies, would be refused consideration. The Prime Minister is to be applauded for having in reply to Mr. Lloyd George shown no sign of weakening in the attitude which he had so firmly defined in his opening speech."

Chamberlain's Fears Justified

NEW YORK, Oct. 4. The "Washington Post" says that Mr. Chamberlain's scepti-

International Broadcasting Union

History, Activities And Constitution

(By ARTHUR R. BURROWS, Secretary-General, I. B. U. and Director of the International Broadcasting Office).

The new means of communications, developed in the first years of the present century as the outcome of a better understanding of the laws of nature and the development of metallurgical science, are changing the human conceptions of time and distance. The world is shrinking as their use expands. These new applications of science are instruments which, if judiciously used, can play a great part in the establishment of a better understanding between nations. They compel study on an international basis of the problems to which they give rise.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ESSENTIAL

In the matter of Broadcasting the need for international agreement is also necessary. In one respect it is even more essential than for aviation. Without international agreement concerning the wavelength to be employed by a broadcasting station, that station cannot function efficiently within its own national territory let alone internationally. This is due to the fact that broadcasting stations, even remotely situated geographically, are capable of mutual interference if the wavelengths on which they are operating are not chosen scientifically according to international agreement, and are not strictly adhered to.

The International Broadcasting Union was created by European broadcasters in 1925 in recognition of this absolute necessity for international collaboration. The Broadcasting stations then existing were suffering increasing interference from transmitters in other countries which, although operating in all good faith in the waveband set apart internationally for new services, were not scientifically separated so far as wavelengths were concerned.

Already in Switzerland, under the initiative of Monsieur Maurice Rambert and others an attempt had been made to rally together internationally not only the broadcasting stations but the representatives of listeners and all likely to be interested in the development of the broadcasting art. This initiative was considered to be too ambitious and unlikely to render the essential results, so in 1925 when the position was becoming critical by reason of the growing mutual interference, an exploratory conference of "broadcasters only" was convened at London by Mr. (now Sir John) Reith. The General Manager of the British Broadcasting Company. The urgency of international action was so much appreciated that the inaugural meeting was held on April 3rd at Geneva (M. Rambert's city of

clism concerning the value of Nazi blandishments, is wholly justified. Mr. Cordell Hull's refusal to recognise Germany's conquest of Poland shows that not only the nations at war with Germany but every country with regard for international law cannot regard Poland's destruction as a 'fait accompli'.

LABOURITE STAND

Prosecute War Until Britain Gets Better Terms

LONDON, Oct. 3. The fine debate following Mr. Chamberlain's fourth review of war situation in the House of Commons concluded with Labourite speeches in favour of a firm front.

Mr. Tinker wanted the Government to prosecute the war until they were able to get better terms than they were likely to do now. Mr. Silverman advocated that we should state in what terms we ourselves were prepared to make peace and publish them to the world and not leave the initiative to others.—Reuter.

Polish Ex-President To Stay In Switzerland

BERNE, Oct. 3. The Federal Council has given permission to M. Moscicki to enter Switzerland. It is expected M. Moscicki will reside at Fribourg.—Reuter.

THE World Of Wireless

HOW TO CURE INTERFERENCE

Atmospherics Due To Electrical Discharges

Atmospherics, one of the most frequent causes of interference, is generally due to electrical discharges in the earth's atmosphere. In the most severe form they are, of course, visible as flashes of lightning. Unfortunately, such electrical discharges need not be local in order to cause static, or atmospheric, as storms which occur at great distances from the listener can give rise to this type of interference. Despite considerable research into the problem, there is as yet no complete cure.

Nevertheless, the position is not entirely hopeless, as it has been found that the effect of this type of interference is reduced as the frequency used by the transmitter increases. Consequently, in those countries where the static level is high—and it is usually highest during the summer months in any part of the world—listeners should tune to the highest frequency available. Incidentally, this is a further reason for using receivers which cover the 21 Mc/s broadcasting band.

INTERFERENCE FROM MACHINERY

In the case of interference from electrical machinery—which can affect all short-wave broadcasting frequencies—there is only one absolute cure, and that is to stop the interference where it starts—at the machine itself.

Methods of doing this are explained in detail in a pamphlet which the BBC has prepared, entitled "Reducing the Empire Station," copies of which can be obtained post free from the BBC Publications Department, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1. The two important points to watch are obtaining permission from the owner of the machine, and using condensers which have an adequate factor of safety.

Another variety of electrical interference which is becoming more and more troublesome, is that generated by the electrical ignition systems of internal combustion engines, of which the most common is the motor car. Here again, the only complete cure is in the car itself, by fitting suppressors to the ignition system and in certain cases by the use of screened ignition wiring. The cost is not very great, and the BBC and many large radio manufacturers in England have made arrangements for the cars belonging to their staffs to be fitted with suitable suppressors. All their official cars are, of course, so fitted.

Incidentally, the next time you hear this type of interference in your receiver, ask yourself the question, "Is my own car fitted with suppressors?" The suppressors usually consist of 1-watt resistors to about 5,000 or 10,000 ohms fitted between each sparking plug and the ignition cable to the plug.

ANTI-NOISE AERIALS. It is, however, possible for the listener to reduce the effect of this type of interference by several means. The first way is by the use of one of the various anti-noise aerials which are now available. It is essential, however, if this type of aerial is to be completely effective—in reducing electrical interference from machines—for the active part of the aerial—usually the horizontal part—to be erected at such a height that it is above the interference field. This, unfortunately, means aerial heights of 100 ft. or more.

If, however, the aerial is erected as high as possible, a marked improvement will generally be obtained, as the interference level is usually most severe nearer the ground and the shielded down-lead between the active part of the aerial and the set will not pick up any of this stronger field, and will thus reduce the interference.

"NOISE LIMITER CIRCUIT"

Another method of reducing this type of interference is the use of a "noise limiter circuit" in the receiver. This is generally built into the receiver itself, and is not normally available as a separate unit. It operates by momentarily "backing off" or "paralyzing" one of the I.F. variable-mu valves in the receiver by means of the voltage developed across a separate rectifier circuit by the instantaneous peak of the interfering signal. Although it momentarily suppresses the wanted signal at the same time, the effect is so short that the ear does not notice the loss of programme, but the noise from the car ignition system—or other interference due to a spark—is not heard by the listener. Therefore, a marked reduction in car ignition interference can be obtained by the use of this circuit. Used in conjunction with an anti-noise aerial, erected as high as possible, the background noise can be considerably reduced, with a consequent increase in the pleasure of listening.

MORE RADIO LICENSES

Steady Increase During August

"Indian Listener" writes:—Last month there has been a further satisfactory increase in the issues of radio licenses. A total of 6,390 licenses was issued and of these 2,678 were new licenses. The progress has been not as great as might have been anticipated but it cannot be denied that it has been steady. With the expected increase of literacy as a result of organised campaigns in the provinces and with increased interest in world affairs, we can safely hope that with the passing of each year the number of new radio licenses issued would show a steeper increase than in the past.

Correction

In a review of "The Radio Talkie and Electric News," published in our issue of 24th August the name of the journal was inadvertently mentioned as "Indian Radio and Electric News."

ITALY'S COAST DEFENCES

Badoglio Reports To Mussolini On Equipment

LONDON, Oct. 3. Sgr. Mussolini received Field Marshal Badoglio, Chief of the General Staff.

The Duce also heard his report on the equipment of the home coast defences and presided at a meeting of the Council of Ministers which discussed domestic economic and financial matters. When the Italian Council of Ministers met to-day Count Ciano who had arrived in Rome from Berlin met Signor Mussolini.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT WARNS AMERICAN SHIPS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. President Roosevelt has warned American ships against giving secret help to belligerent submarines. The warning was issued at a Press conference after newspaper reports that smugglers were bringing supplies to German submarines off the coast had been brought to the President's attention.

LONDON, Oct. 4. The German armed raider which sunk the "Clement" is the pocket battleship, "Admiral Von Scheer" according to a report received here.—Reuter.

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If you suffer from coughs, lung-weakening colds or sudden chills, be sure to take Peps. These antiseptic, breathable tablets are pleasant to take, yet powerful enough to prevent pneumonia. Dissolved in your mouth, a Peps releases rich, medicinal essences, which mix with your breath and are carried deep into your lungs. Peps thus overcomes infectious cold and 'flu germs lodged in the larynx. They heal cough-torn membranes, soothe the throat and provide the surest remedy for bronchitis, sudden chills, 'flu and similar chest and lung weaknesses.



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SPATE OF NAZI ORDERED TO BARRACKS

(From Our Correspondent) PATNA, Oct. 4. It is reliably understood that Lt.-Col. Mahony I.M.S., the European Principal of the Patna Medical College, who was alleged to have insulted the other day a Congress lady M.L.A., namely, Shrimati Saraswati Devi, and a brother Indian I.M.S. Capt. Mr. Nath, has been ordered to barracks. He will go out of Bihar.

It may be recalled that the incident had produced great resentment in the province. An adjournment motion was moved in the Bihar Assembly and members unanimously asked the Ministry to take action against Lt.-Col. Mahony and to send him back to the army immediately. All sections of the House had assured complete support to the Ministry in whatever action they might take.

The report of Lt.-Col. Mahony going out of Bihar has been received with a sigh of relief in Bihar.

GERMANY'S HAND PROVED

"Clement's" Crew Photograph Attacking Vessel

BRAZIL, Oct. 4. It is definitely established that a German warship participated in the action against the "Clement." It is understood that the crew of the "Clement" took pictures of the attacking vessel before they took to boats. They stated on arrival that 30 hours had elapsed before they were picked up by the "Itatinga."—Reuter.

FOREIGNERS MAY ENLIST FREELY

Though No Foreign Legion At Present In Britain

LONDON, Oct. 3. The King has ordered that an alien may hold commission or may be entered or enlisted in any of the forces as if he were a British subject and there be no limit to the number of aliens who may serve together at one time in any corps or unit.

It is contemplated that an early advantage may be taken of the regulation to enlist Polish and other pilots and mechanics who may wish to serve but there is at present no intention of forming anything in the nature of a foreign legion.—Reuter.

REPRESSION IN RAJGARH STATE

RAJGARH (C.I.), Oct. 3. On the instruction of Pandit

Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the All-India States' People's Conference, Mr. Jainarayan Vyas, General Secretary of the Conference, arrived here to make inquiry into the alleged repression of the Prajamandal workers in the State.

He met the Dewan of the State and Mr. Kanhaiyalal Vaidya, Provincial Secretary of the Central India States' People's Conference. Mr. Vyas left for Khawda today to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Central India States' People's Conference.—United Press.



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World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

Bengal Football Tangle Growing Worse

(By LOOKER-ON.)
The situation in the Bengal football world is getting from bad to worse. In trying to uphold its prestige and maintain discipline, the I.F.A. suspended three of the most prominent Indian Clubs in Calcutta. Were it not for the influences which these clubs wielded in official quarters, the action of the Controlling Body would have been acquiesced in without much ado, as it deserved to be. But that was not to be. These clubs had the support of the high and mighty in the Bengal Ministry, who turned the simple question of discipline into a problem of national honour. In these days of national awakening, questions of prestige and honour have a wide and prompt appeal. The Bengal "problem" was no exception to this.

GOVERNING BODY OF I.F.A.
It is a well-known fact that the distribution of seats on the Governing Body of the I.F.A. stands on an inequitable basis. The Europeans, whose share in the football of Bengal, or even Calcutta, has been very small—at least during the past decade—claim and occupy one-half of the seats on it. The other half has been left to the overwhelming Indian population. Efforts have been made in the past to remedy this inequity but without success. These disgruntled clubs have now taken possession of this longstanding grievance and are exploiting it to suit their own purposes. I must say they have succeeded well in it.

BRABOURNE CUP TOURNAMENT
They started a tournament on an all-India basis and shrewdly named it the Brabourne Cup Tournament in memory of the late Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay and Bengal. Owing to his popularity in the sporting circles of India, the tournament has caught the imagination of a section of the public. A number of Indian clubs from different parts of the country have entered the competition and as reports go, Calcutta football-fans are giving them fairly good support. This has been done in open violation of the orders of the All-India Football Federation and active defiance of the action of the I.F.A. I understand these bodies have taken serious notice of this challenge to their authority. Well, if they did not, they would have no right to exist.

CONTROLLING BODY MUST RULE
I do not know what action the Controlling Body will take against these recalcitrant clubs and players, but I can safely predict that it must be something drastic. If the A.I.F.F. allows such defiance to go unpunished, they will cut at the very root of discipline. If this vital factor in sport is thrown over-board, nothing else will remain in it. Therefore, it must be maintained at all costs. This does not, however, preclude the I.F.A. from settling their own affairs at home. It is most unfortunate that the simple question of obedience to "law and order" should have been magnified to national honour and prestige by the recalcitrant parties. Evidently they have clever tacticians on their side.

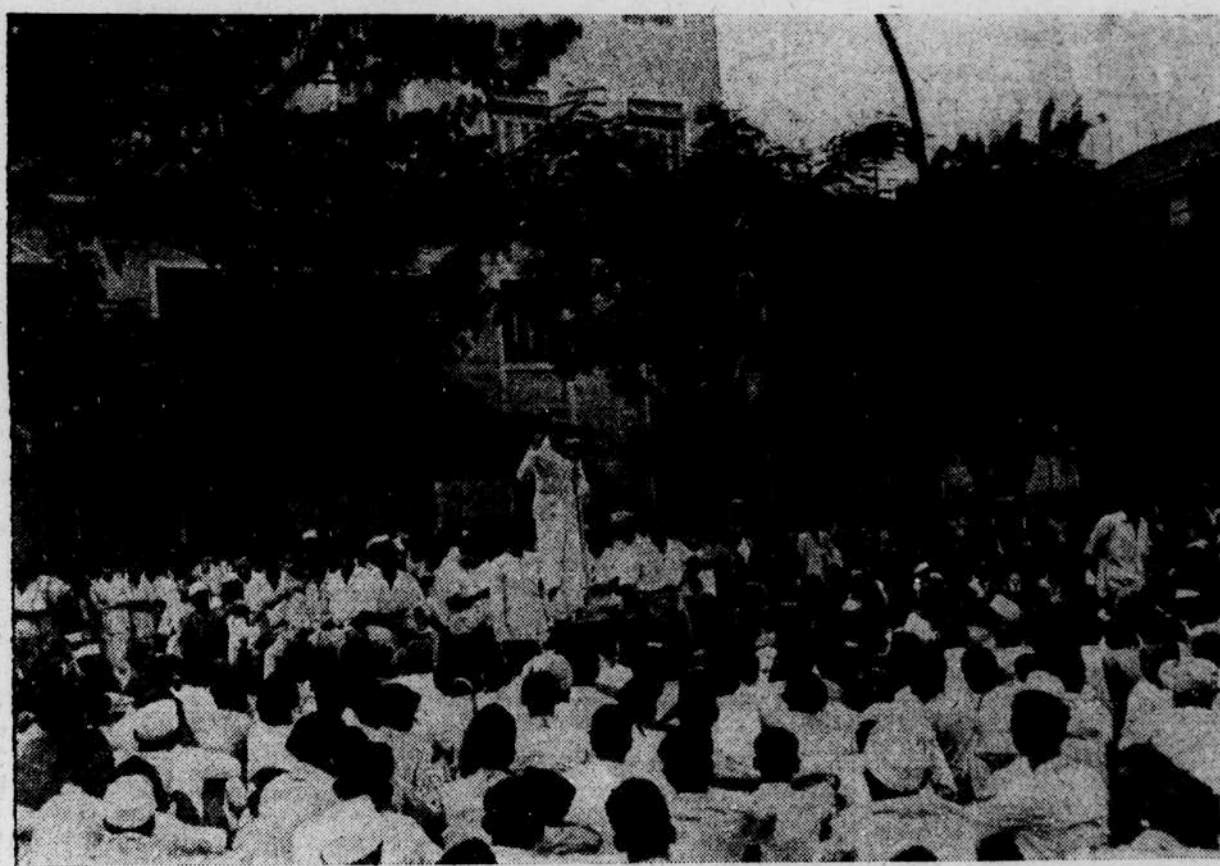
DISPUTE MUST BE SETTLED
However, that may be, the dispute will have to be settled amicably. It will do no good to Bengal football—or for that matter, Indian football—if sections of players and clubs in the province of the country are divided into warring parties. While discipline is maintained, the root cause of discontent must also be removed. That way alone lies peace and progress. I hope those who are in power in the I.F.A., particularly the European section, will see to it that their own interests do not prejudice and prevent the solution of the tangle. A good deal of harm has already been done to Bengal football by the petty fogging tendencies of some of the clubs. Unless they rise higher than their petty level, they will never be able to render the service to the game and the country which they are duty bound to do.

SOCIALIST PARTY EXECUTIVE MEETING
An emergent meeting of the National Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party will be held at Wardha one day before the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

Fine For Hurting Religious Feelings
(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, (By Mail).
Judgment was delivered this afternoon by Mr. S. T. Fernandez, the City Magistrate, in the case in which Mr. G. M. Nalvade, a local Hindu leader and Municipal councillor, was prosecuted along with Mr. Dagdoba Maratkar, a trustee of the Gaval Talim, under Sec. 295 or Sec. 295 read with Sec. 199 of the I.P.C., for hurrying the religious feelings of the Mahomedans.

It was alleged that the accused tried to build a Maruti temple in front of the Gaval Talim where a "Pir" was situated, and thus offended the religious feelings of Muslims. The Magistrate found them guilty and sentenced them to Rs.400 fine or in default four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

An appeal, it is learnt, is being preferred against the order.



Mass meeting of Bombay workers held on Kamgar Maidan, Parel, on Monday evening, being addressed by Mr. B. T. Ranadive.

RULE AGAINST BOMBAY GOVT.

High Court Admit Tatnis' Appeal Against Demand For Deposit

BOMBAY: Wednesday.
A rule was issued against the Government of Bombay by a full Bench of the High Court to-day requiring them to show cause why their order dated July 6 directing Mr. R. K. Tatnis, keeper of the Shree Laxminarayana Printing Press, to deposit a security of Rs. 5,500 should not be set aside.

The full Bench, composed of Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia, Mr. Justice Divatia and Mr. Justice Lokur, admitted the petition of Mr. Tatnis against the order.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, instructed by Messrs. Jesharam and Dabholkar, appeared for the petitioner.

It appeared that a Marathi weekly called "Savadhan" printed at the petitioner's press, had published four articles dealing with the lives of Hardayal, Rashbihari Basu, Amarchand, and Madanlal.

It was in respect of these articles that the Government served the order of security on the petitioner, on the ground that the articles contained words of the nature described in section 4, sub section (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act.

Immediately on receipt of the order, the petitioner stopped publication of the weekly. He also deposited the amount of the security with the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Dr. Ambedkar, arguing for the petitioner, stated that "the Mahatma" had already published the same articles, and no objection had been taken to them by the Government.

Moreover, when the "Savadhan" reprinted the articles, they were printed under the general heading "Patriots who had gone astray." The publication under this heading, therefore, implied that there was no approval or admiration expressed of the actions of the persons whose lives were the subject matter of the articles.

Further, it was contended that the articles were "historical compositions" and were therefore covered by explanation 1 to Section 4, which exempted such articles from the operation of the Section.

EMULATE NON-BENGALIS

Sarkar's Tip On "Success In Trade"

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).
A strong plea for united and co-ordinated action on the part of businessmen was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Finance Minister of Bengal opening the conference of the Merchants' Association of Faridpur.

This, Mr. Sarkar said, was an age for combined and organised action. The growth of competition in the field of business had given rise to a situation in which the absence of organised efforts was almost impossible to withstand competition. Not to speak of other countries, even in India the big businessmen too, employing capital to the extent of many crores of rupees were being

SWIMMER'S ENCOUNTER WITH "SHARK"

Life-And-Death Struggle In Bombay Sea

A blood-curdling experience was narrated to a "Chronicle" reporter yesterday by Mr. Shaikh Muhammad Rafiq, who went for a swim to Back-Bay early on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Shaikh, who is an expert long-distance swimmer and has won several aquatic championships and medals, entered the



MR. SHAIKH ABDUL RAFIQ, WHO WAS ATTACKED BY A SHARK WHILE SWIMMING IN BACK-BAY ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.

sea near the Marine Lines area and when he had covered about two miles proceeding in the direction of Malabar Hill he was attacked and badly mauled by a huge fish, a shark apparently, measuring more than twelve feet from head to tail.

With great difficulty and supreme courage Mr. Shaikh struggled with the fish for quite a quarter of an hour, diving to dodge it and being doggedly followed by the fish.

At last after a life-and-death battle he managed to extricate himself from the jaws of the shark.

Swoons On Reaching Shore
He swam back to the shore as fast as he could. When he reached the beach he was so exhausted that he swooned out of extreme fatigue. He was removed by a friend to the G. T. Hospital, profusely bleeding through gashing wounds inflicted probably by the lashing of the tail of the shark, where he was treated and sent home.

Mr. Shaikh is a member of the Golwalla Swimming Bath.

ing compelled to be united and take combined action to promote their interests.

Concluding Mr. Sarkar referred to the cry often heard against the non-Bengalis carrying on a lucrative business in this province. He felt that malice or ill will against the non-Bengali businessmen was neither proper, nor reasonable. If they by their enterprise were reaping good harvests in a field which the Bengalis neglected, no blame should be said, attach to them. The poor share which the Bengalis enjoyed of trade, industry and commerce 'vis-a-vis' the enterprising non-Bengalis should rather induce the Bengalis to study the reasons why the non-Bengalis were so successful and to emulate them, their methods, their diligence and their perseverance.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

Ramanna Krishna and Nasrulla Rehmulia were arrested at Ballard Pier, last night, under the Abkari Act. They were charged with importing into Bombay one bottle of rum.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, ordered them to be remanded into custody till Oct. 11.

Charged with cashing a cheque for Rs. 300 and not paying the amount to his employers Rustomji Sorabji Driver, was produced, to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown Presidency Magistrate.

It is said that accused was working for J. D. Mody and Co., a firm of Electrical Engineers. This firm entered into a deal with another firm by means of which they were get Rs. 2600 in instalments. The instalments were collected by the accused and in this instance, it was alleged he collected Rs. 300 and failed to give the amount to the complainants.

Charged with cutting off the tip of the nose of his wife, with a pen-knife, Ibrahim Bannaniya was placed to-day before Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate Maragaon. He was ordered to be remanded into custody.

The alleged motive of the crime

CULT OF SATYAGRAHA IN EUROPE

Madame Wadia Meets Numerous Admirers Of Gandhiji

Madame Wadia arrived in Bombay this week from Europe where she had gone to attend the P.E.N. Conference as its Indian delegate. The conference which was to be held at Stockholm, was subsequently cancelled due to war conditions.

"How I wish I were an Indian, exclaimed a German youth 24 hours before England declared war against Germany, as I wished him good-bye at Leipzig" said Madame Wadia in an interview with a representative of this paper, in recounting the impressions of her recent visit to Europe. It was an unexpected surprise and a great pleasure, said Madame Wadia, when the proprietress of a hotel in Budapest insisted on serving her personally, because she came from "Gandhi's Land". Enquiries about India were numerous and students from Belgium, England and Norway exhibited great interest in Indian affairs and the cult of Satyagraha, about which Madame Wadia made many speeches. Several of these students were trying to organise study-classes in "Gandhi Sutras".

It was her impression that the average citizen in Holland and elsewhere did not show any sign of panic and the life of the cities was normal. Even in France general cheerfulness and calmness

was that the accused suspected his wife's character and, therefore, he had not been on good terms with his wife for the last two months. He thought that because of his wife he had lost his reputation and this led him to commit the alleged offence.

Last night a 8-year-old boy was knocked down and run over by a hack-victoria. Its driver, Rangappa Putshmayya, was arrested by the police on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

To-day he was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, who ordered the accused to be remanded into custody till October 11.

Governor Of Assam

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

It is understood that Mr. H. J. Twynnam, officiating Governor of Assam, is handing over charge of his office to the permanent incumbent, Sir R. N. Reid this week and is reverting to his former office of the Chief Secretary to the Gov-

ernment of Bengal.

Mr. E. N. Blandy who was officiating for Mr. Twynnam during the latter's absence in Assam as the Chief Secretary of Bengal Government, will be appointed as a member of the Board of Revenue Bengal.



MADAME SOPHIA WADIA

were in great evidence; only there were very few children to be seen anywhere.

Considering war conditions, the journey home was singularly uneventful. The only departure from the normal was that the air-service from France to Naples had been suspended and the journey had to be made by train. This incidentally added two days to the normal period of the journey to India.

Election For Primary Education Board

As no nomination papers were received for the one seat reserved for the Backward Communities on the Provincial Board of Primary Education constituted for the first time under the amended Bombay Primary Education Act, the Director of Public Instruction, who is the Returning Officer, has invited fresh nominations. Nomination papers must reach the Returning Officer, (Director of Public Instruction Poona) by 5-0 p.m. on Monday, October, 30. Scrutiny of nomination papers will take place at 12 noon on Thursday November 2, and the counting of votes will be on Monday, December 18, at the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

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INDIANS IN BRITAIN

Paucity Of News From India

(From Our Correspondent).
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Since the outbreak of war there have been hardly any news from India. We have heard from time to time of the offers of various Maharajas in defence of the Empire. We have also heard of the Viceroy's announcement that the Government does not at present intend to proceed with the Federal scheme and we have heard of the messages sent to Poland by Mahatma Gandhi and by the Council of State. But interest, of course, centres on the Congress and the reaction of the Congress to the new international situation.

We have heard rumours of a meeting of the Congress Working Committee to consider the war and to determine India's attitude to it. But as regards the general tenor of the proceedings and the decisions, if any, that were reached, we have very little indication. In these circumstances, it is no wonder that there is a great rush at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon to the wireless sets to catch the evening News Bulletin broadcast from New Delhi. If you have a good set the reception here is quite clear and for many people, in fact for most of us, Indians here, the only source of information at present are the Delhi broadcasts.

ATTITUDE OF BRITISH PRESS
The British Press on the whole says very little concerning the attitude of the people in general. It gives us information at all, nor any clue as to the feelings and hopes which this war must have aroused in India.

For the present, therefore, Indians in London are living not only in the black-out which they share with all the other residents in London but a very special black-out of their own caused by the lack of definite news from India.

The disorganisation of communications between the two countries has caused much anxiety and inconvenience to Indian residents in this country. Students in particular tend to feel rather perturbed as in many cases their scholastic careers appear also to be threatened. Moreover, many of them are, naturally, alarmed at the prospects of air raids over London and would like nothing better than to be able to get away from here. The High Commissioner has invited them to get in touch with him as he intends to keep a complete register of Indian students in case any action particularly affecting them should become necessary. I understand that a good many of them are eager to return to India and although at the moment it is difficult to secure a passage it will doubtless become safer and more practicable in course of time for such of those as desire to go back to India to do so.

INDIA LEAGUE MEETING
The work of various Indian organisations has also been affected by the outbreak of war. The India League Executive met in a committee room of the House of Commons one day last week. It was recognised that the black-out and the peculiar political and social conditions prevailing at the present time create exceptional difficulties for an organisation such as this, but it was the general desire of the committee that the India League should continue in being and carry on its activities as far as circumstances permit. One important consideration affecting this issue was

the prospects which were clearly envisaged by some of the members present, that the rapid development of the political situation might before make the work of an organisation such as the India League of very considerable importance and significance.

The whole issue as regards censorship between India and Britain was discussed and some members of the League's Parliamentary Committee have put down questions on the subject in the House of Commons. It is hoped that the answers would help to clarify the position. Another question discussed was the position of Indian seamen serving on British ships.

SYMPATHY FOR INDIA
On the political side, Mr. Krishna Menon, I hear, has been in touch with Opposition leaders with a view to acquainting himself with their views on India's role in the present situation. I believe that he would both Mr. Greenwood and leading members of the Liberal Party extremely sympathetic and conscious of the force behind the Indian aim for the application of the principles of democracy and national self-determination to India. The whole position is still in a very fluid state and no developments from this side need be expected until we have had a more definite pronouncement from the Congress on the situation to-day and on the attitude that it decides to adopt with regard to the war.

Another leading Indian in London who has been very active in public work is Dr. Khatia, the Mayor of Finsbury. As a result of the war it now seems probable that he would continue to preside over the Borough until at least the end of the war. The municipal elections have been postponed indefinitely and in most Boroughs throughout the country local administration is being carried on by an emergency committee. As Mayor, Dr. Khatia has naturally to play a leading part in all local activities. He is chairman of the Finsbury Food Defence Council. He is also in charge of one of the First Aid posts in the City of London. He is a member of various other committees in all of which his efficiency and popularity make him an invaluable colleague.

INDIAN MERCHANT FIRMS
Equally with Indian student life, Indian commercial life in London has been quite considerably disorganised. There are a number of small merchants whose position has become increasingly difficult owing to the outbreak of hostilities. The more important firms have already transferred their offices "somewhere in the country," in some cases so hastily that their new address is still not known to many. They are not unique in this, for one feature of the changes that are going on in this country is the exodus from town of the majority of big firms and business houses. The banks, for example, have moved their head offices, likewise many insurance companies and firms of every kind. This exodus is dictated partly by consideration of safety in cases where valuable papers and documents have to be preserved and in other cases by consideration for the safety of workers whose presence in London is not absolutely necessary. Government offices, too, have been decentralised to a considerable extent and the damage that can possibly be caused by air raids is thus minimised. In fact, one of the determining factors in the present readjustment of conditions of life and work is the ever present menace of enemy planes flying over with a load of bombs. That and the need to maintain and intensify the war on sea, land and air determine practically every aspect of the phase of reorganisation through which we are now passing.

Military Called Out

MEERUT, October 4.
Military has been requisitioned this afternoon to control a riotous mob. Stray assaults are still continuing and to-day's riot was responsible for a number of casualties including several deaths. People not escorted by the police are assaulted and manhandled by rioters.

To-day's trouble, it is stated, originated from a rumour set afloat that a Mahomedan was beaten near Kamboh Gate. Authorities are making strenuous efforts to bring the situation under control.—A.P.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 4.
An assertion that notwithstanding the attempt of interested parties to arouse communal feeling among the strikers of Cawnpore, the strikers remained unaffected by it, was made by Mr. Rajaram Shastri, Vice-President of the Mazdoor Sabha of Cawnpore, in an interview to the "United Press".

Mr. Shastri observed that more

ECONOMIC BOARD FOR INDIA

Non-Officials Excluded

SIMLA, October 2.
The establishment of an Economic Board for India is announced in a Press Note which says:—The repercussions of the war upon economic conditions in India have necessarily engaged the close attention of the Government of India in the last few weeks. The possibility that the war may last a considerable time and the certainty that it will bring with it dislocation of existing trade and productive conditions, as well as new demands, have all had to be taken into account. The problem of conserving and utilising the economic resources of India to the best advantage has had to be squarely faced.

To enable Government to cope with the greatly increased number of problems which are likely to arise in the economic field, it has been decided by the Government of India to create an Economic Resources Board. The President of the Board will be the Commerce Member, Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and the Vice-President will be the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, Dr. T. E. Gregory.

NO EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

The Board itself will be constituted of representatives of all the various departments concerned with the development and conservation of India's economic resources. The Board will develop its own administrative apparatus, but, in order to avoid any suggestion of overlap, it will not possess any executive functions. On the contrary, its field of activity will be confined to acting as a clearing house of economic and statistical information, discussion and advice.

A large variety of problems arise which involve more than one point of view; moreover, a new problem will emerge which concern more than one department and which can best be discussed in common, before the necessary executive action can be entrusted to the appropriate department of Government. Thus, it is hoped, by the creation of the Board, to avoid the danger on the one hand that important problems will be overlooked altogether and on the other hand that the specialised outlook of particular departments will prevent the full exploration of all aspects of what may be a problem of common interest.

Moreover, in order to safeguard India's vital interests, as well as to ensure that India's contribution to the war will be as effective as possible, it will be necessary to watch closely the course of economic development elsewhere and bring these external events to the notice of the appropriate departments.

Owing to the obvious limitations imposed by the circumstances of the war situation which calls for instant decisions and continuous consultation it will not be possible to ask Provincial Governments to appoint representatives to the Board, although it is expected that intimate contact will be maintained by means of correspondence, conferences and personal meetings.

For the same reason, it is not possible to appoint representatives of professional, industrial or commercial organisations to be members of the Board, though the Government of India greatly appreciate the offers of assistance which have been made to them recently. Contact with professional organisations will be maintained by the adoption of the principle of appointing specialised ad hoc committees for the elucidation of particular problems. In the solution of which it is hoped to make the fullest use of the non-official fund of information and experience available in India at the present time.—A.P.

Marauders Attack Doaba Station

PESHAWAR, Oct. 4.
Swabkhan, a Khoja Khel Wazir and Lieutenant of the Faqir of Ipi, is believed to have been killed and eleven tribal raiders were injured, four seriously, in a remarkable midnight drama on Saturday last, when a gang of sixty marauders attacked the Doaba railway station (Kohat District) with the object of looting the station, says a message received here to-day.—United Press.

than 32,000 workers were already involved in the general strike. Labour leaders were optimistic about conducting the strike to a successful end.—United Press.



The late Khan Bahadur Ardesir Dossabhai Marker, O.B.E., of Quetta, who passed away on 16th September.

Born 78 years ago in Karachi, Khan Bahadur Marker went to Quetta in early eighties as agent to his uncle, Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, C.I.E. Gradually starting work on his own, he finally became a successful contractor besides owning vast landed property both in Quetta and outside.

EMPLOYEES OF "ENEMY FIRMS"

Committee To Safeguard Their Interests

A largely attended meeting of the employees of German firms in India which have been closed following their declaration as "enemy firms" was held at the Asthika Samaj Hall on Wednesday night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Bombay, and Mr. S. K. Patil presided.

The sudden disturbance in their life caused by their being thrown out of employment entitled them to sympathetic consideration and adequate compensation said Mr. Patil. He also expressed his views as to the methods that might be adopted for securing for those affected what was their just and reasonable dues. He advised them to organise themselves and represent their case to the appropriate authorities. In a matter of this kind public sympathy was with them, he concluded.

The following resolution was then passed:—

"This meeting of the employees of the German firms in the city of Bombay which are at present styled as 'Enemy Firms' and subjected to the control of the Government of India do hereby appoint a committee to be called 'German Firms' Indian Employees' Committee' with the object of safeguarding their interests which have been vitally affected by the outbreak of war and the consequent closure of these firms, consisting of the following gentlemen with powers to co-opt:—

Mr. S. W. Kenkre, Mr. C. J. Shah, Mr. Hilekar, K. S. Conventor, Mr. Sadhuram Vishandas, Mr. B. A. Mehta, Mr. N. V. Krishna, Mr. V. M. Patil, Mr. D. V. M. Rao.

Wanted More Rain In E. Khandesh

(From Our Correspondent).
PAROLA, Oct. 2.

After a very serious draught of one month and a half this district fortunately received some very good showers of continued rain which gave life to the withering crops and famine conditions that were apprehended to be very terrible were warded off. But a large part of the District is again anxiously waiting the arrival of rain since there has been none for the last three weeks and the promising aspect of the harvest is bound to be spoilt for only one inch of rainfall which, if it comes right now, will prove to be a very great blessing.

Prices of food stuffs and all other necessary articles have considerably gone up. The other day the sub-judge of Amalner and many pleaders were entertained by the Sawkars of the Parola Taluka with considerable show and pomp at Nageswar on the bank of the river. Gandhiji's birthday was observed by the Congress Committee of Parola and the basic schools. A "prabhat pheri" was taken out early in the morning and sweets were distributed to Hindu and Muslim boys.

Baroda Landholders Forced To Give Tagavi

(From Our Correspondent).
NAVSARI, Oct. 3.

The Government of Baroda has issued special orders to the holders of inam, akadia, and villages under direct management to give tagavi to their khatadars as being their "prima facie" duty. Should the occupants of these villages, owing to their straitened financial condition be not able to give the tagavi, they should get it

GIVE COMMISSIONS TO YOUNG INDIANS

Indianisation Committee Urges Immediate Action In View Of War

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Oct. 4.

I understand there is no possibility of a meeting of the Army Indianisation Committee in the near future. It may be remembered Government's communique issued in September stated that if conditions permitted, the Committee would meet in November. It appears that as official Members of the Committee are otherwise busy, there is no intention of calling a meeting of the Committee in November.

In this connection, representations are reported to have been made to the Viceroy and also to the Military Authorities by certain Indian Members of the Committee that the labours of the Committee should not go in vain and the very fact that war has broken out should serve as an incentive for a bold policy of Indianisation and necessary measures for recruiting a much larger number of Indian Cadets on the basis of evidence tendered to the Committee.

It may be recalled that during the last war, the Government of India tried the experiment of recruiting a large number of educated young men from the Universities giving them a short period of training at Indore and afterwards granting them permanent Commissions in the Army. As this experiment proved a great success, it has been suggested that some such scheme should be taken up for consideration by the Government of India now for promoting Indianisation of Commissioned ranks more rapidly in view of the war crisis.

TENANCY BILL PASSED IN U. P. ASSEMBLY

Upper Chamber's 500 Amendments Disposed Of

LUCKNOW, Oct. 4.
The labours of the U. P. Government spread over a period of two years culminated to-day when one of the most important though contentious pieces of legislation initiated by them namely, the Tenancy Bill was adopted by the U. P. Assembly incorporating amendments made by the U. P. Council.

During the last two days the House disposed with lightning rapidity of about 500 amendments made by the Upper House. Leaders of the Opposition including Rajah Maheshwardayal, the Nawab of Chhattari, Nawab Sir M. Yusuf took an opportunity to criticise the Government while the official spokesmen stressed how the Bill kept the balance even between the Zamindars and the tenants.

To-morrow's agenda will include a discussion on financial statement made on behalf of the Premier by Babu Sampurnanand yesterday and the U. P. Power Alcohol Bill.

There will be no discussion on the Speaker's statement of yesterday about war and constitutional changes but an opportunity will be provided for the Opposition members to discuss the issues arising from the declaration of war and the amendments to the Government of India Act.

STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, October 4.

Mr. Rangadas Kapadia, General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference announced:—

"The meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference that was to meet on October 6, will now meet at Wardha on October 8, Sunday at 8 p.m., Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presiding.

"Though separate notice is being sent to every member by post, they are requested in the event of their not getting it to treat this as an intimation."

from Government. However, if the holders remained silent and did nothing in this direction the Subhas of the district have been authorized with the previous permission of the Government to take those villages under their management and relieve the khatadars from their monetary distress.

Americans Support Indians' Demand For Citizenship

WELFARE LEAGUE DEPUTATION HONoured AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

By Louis Weintraub, Staff Correspondent.
SAN FRANCISCO, (By Air Mail).

The India Welfare League deputation was greeted here by Leonard W. Cutler, President of the Golden Gate International Exposition at Treasure Island, in the Administration Building.

Mr. Ghoda Ram Channon, former president of the Bharat Welfare Society of California, introduced Mubarak Ali Khan, President of the League, and the deputation travelling with him. In the reception party with President Cutler, who has endorsed the campaign for citizenship rights, was Mr. Jugtamba Lal Mathur, grandson of Lal Amrit Lal, Police Commissioner of the Udaipur State. Mr. Mathur is director of the Indian Pavilion and Hindustan Temple at the Exposition at the West Coast.

Following the reception at the Administration Building, the deputation was given a reception at the Indian Pavilion and Mubarak Ali Khan was presented with a large ebony elephant as a token of esteem and gratitude from Mr. Mathur.

In the evening, the "Cavalcade of the Golden West" management at the Fair dedicated its evening show to Indians in America. The "Cavalcade" is the most popular attraction at the Fair and presents an historical enactment of 400 years from Balboa to the days of the Gay Nineties. Mrs. Ram Chandra, wife of the late Ram Chandra who died during the World War period after organizing the Revolutionary Party, accompanied the delegates to the show with her daughter.

NOTABLE SUPPORT
Thus far, a score of Governors,

Mayors, and other notable citizens have signified their support of the citizenship rights drive by signing the petition drawn up by the League to be presented to the Congress. These include Father Edward J. Flanagan, founder and director of the famous "Boys-town," who during the deputation visit made Mr. Khan an "Honorary Citizen." Others include Mayor Dan B. Butler of Omaha, Nebraska, City Manager Walter D. Hogan of Stockton, California, where the Sikh Temple is situated; Mayor Angelo Rossi, of San Francisco; City Manager James Dean, of Sacramento, California, and others in the East.

MASS MEETING OF INDIANS
A week prior to the deputation's arrival in San Francisco, a huge mass meeting in Marysville, California, greeted them under the sponsorship of the Bharat Welfare Society. President Khan explained to more than 1,000 Indians, many of them accompanied by their wives and American born children, the purpose of the deputation and the aims of the tour. He explained that H. R. 7110, the bill to give citizenship to those who came to the United States prior to July 1st, 1924, must be supported whole-heartedly. Professor Samuel Joshi, of the University of California, lecturer on Indian Art and Culture, sent a message to the meeting when illness prevented him from appearing in person. He said in part, "Now that Congress has gone into recess... it becomes important to make an organized effort to enlist the sympathy and interest of as many Congressmen and Senators as possible." Mr. Joshi, President of the Bharat Welfare Society, pledged such support in the name of the East Indians of California.

KHAKSARS OF LUCKNOW

Conditions For Lifting Ban

LUCKNOW, Oct. 4.
The three Khaksars leaders, Muhammad Sadiq, Muhammad Shabir and Muhammad Ahmed Minbo, who met Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Acting Premier, Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim and the Chief Secretary to the U.P. Government to-day, are reported to have come here to evolve a settlement of the Khaksar question and to apprise the Government of the missions of the movement.

It is understood that they have been informed by Government of their viewpoint that there is no intention on the part of the Government to suppress the movement, but their activities in Lucknow should be stopped as they are detrimental to public peace and tranquillity. If that is done, the ban imposed by Government will be lifted.—United Press.

teacher's monthly pay. The management must contribute out of the school funds, to the account of each teacher a sum equal to one-half of the sum subscribed by the teacher. The contribution by the Provincial Government will be paid when the final payment to the teacher becomes due and will be paid in lump sum, equal to one-third of the sum standing to the credit of the teacher on that date.

The Fund will be managed by means of a Post Office Savings Bank System. The amount of subscription realised from each teacher and the contribution made by the management will be paid to the local Postmaster for credit to a Post Office Savings Bank Account to be opened on behalf of each teacher.

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Must Not Miss Historic Opportunity, Says "M. G."

Let England Prove To World That She Is Not Fighting Oppression With Bondage In Own House

"IN THE STRUGGLE WHICH LIES BEFORE US," says "The Manchester Guardian," in a leader, "THE WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA MAY WELL BE OF VITAL ASSISTANCE BOTH MATERIALLY, THROUGH MEN, MONEY AND MATERIALS; AND MORALLY, BY PROVING TO THE WORLD THAT ENGLAND IS NOT FIGHTING OPPRESSION WITH BONDAGE IN HER OWN HOUSE."

The spontaneous expressions of sympathy for the British cause that have come from Indian leaders of every persuasion must not mislead us into taking India's support for granted before India's support has been sought and won.

BUT, IF THE MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY, THAT HAVE SO FAR BEEN AVAILABLE ONLY IN SUMMARIES, ARE READ IN FULL TEXT, IT WILL BE FOUND IN EVERY CASE THAT INDIANS HAVE NOT GONE FARTHER THAN TO OFFER BRITAIN AN OPPORTUNITY OF GAINING THEIR SUPPORT.

IF BRITAIN IS FIGHTING TO SAVE DEMOCRACY AND ESTABLISH A NEW WORLD ORDER, INDIA WOULD GLADLY JOIN IN THE STRUGGLE, BUT IF THE WAR SHOULD TURN OUT TO BE AIMED AT THE DEFENCE OF IMPERIALIST POSSESSIONS, INDIA COULD TAKE NO PART IN IT.

Thus the Congress invites the British Government to declare its War aims regarding Democracy and Imperialism and state how these aims will be applied to India now.

THE FEW CURT REMARKS BY LORD ZETLAND IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS HAVE BEEN THE ONLY PUBLIC RESPONSE SO FAR TO AN OFFER THAT IS NOTHING LESS THAN A HISTORIC OPPORTUNITY. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO BELIEVE THAT GOVERNMENT FOR ALL ITS URGENT PRE-OCCUPATIONS CAN MEAN TO LEAVE UNANSWERED THE FRANK APPEAL OF A BODY THAT IS ABLE TO MAKE OR MAR INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD.

REPAY DEBT TO INDIA

"Daily Herald's" Plea For Grant Of Responsible Govt. To India

LONDON, Oct. 3. Under the caption "Gandhi, Seventy" the "Star" says that the doctrine which Mr. Gandhi displayed throughout his 70 years of life, seems more other worldly than ever today.

The state of the world is a poor birthday present for the apostle of non-violence. We need no converting to his horror of the use of violence between men. That is what we are fighting, though we are driven to the use of force.

India wants more democracy. So do we all and that is what we are fighting for. Democrats here will sympathise with the democrats in India in hoping that the war will give them more freedom and not less. Certainly if they cannot get it from Britain they cannot even hope for it from any other power.

The "Daily Herald" in a leader wants to know whether Britain is fighting a genuine battle for democracy or a mere war of rival imperialisms once again and adds "If Britain can convince the Congress leaders that our allegiance to democracy is genuine then free and enthusiastic support of 300 million people will be given us throughout the war."

Let the British Government therefore agree to grant straight away possible measure of respon-

"LL.G.'S" SPEECH UNPOPULAR

M.P.'s Condemn It As Ill-Timed

LONDON, Sept. 3. Mr. Lloyd George's intervention in to-day's debate is unpopular except among those Labourites whose views on war of any kind are invariably extreme pacifist. There was much support for the protest of two other Welshmen, Mr. Grenfell and Sir Henry Morris Jones, who described the speech as ill-timed.

The vast majority of members in conversation condemn the speech as misrepresenting the spirit in the country and likely to do harm abroad, writes Reuter's lobby correspondent.

There was also some criticism of some speakers who treated Mr. Lloyd George's speech as though it would not be heard outside the House where there was no disposition to misinterpret it and so appeared to lend it support.

There was corresponding support for Mr. Duff Cooper's speech. As a whole the debate was characteristic of the House of Commons.

All individual views were freely expressed without affecting the basis of the feeling of members that vague talk about undefined peace proposals and assumptions that the United States would automatically join an international conference are at present of little use.

ability at the centre to India's elected leaders. We have never yet repaid in full the sacrifices made by Indians in the allied cause between 1914-18.

BRITAIN'S WAR ON ECONOMIC FRONT

Effective Control Of Contraband

LONDON, Oct. 3. Secrets of Britain's economic warfare against Germany were revealed to a Reuter representative, who visited Weymouth Contraband Control Base.

This is a voluntary base and to date 74 ships with merchandise totalling 513,000 tons destined for neutral and enemy ports have called and 99,300 tons of goods have been detained for prize court proceedings.

The base's headquarters are installed in a small hotel outside which the sign "Grills" is still displayed.

The organisation is run by 35 officers and 80 men, mostly retired naval officers and members of the Royal Naval Reserve. They inspect ships and flash details to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, which decides whether to allow them to proceed or detain a part or the whole of the cargo. If detention is decided, an armed escort is sent aboard to take the ship to the port for unloading. The ships may be detained at Weymouth from a few hours to a fortnight in a few difficult cases but every effort is made to release them as quickly as possible.

A Danish ship, which the Correspondent boarded with officers, was released in five hours which is a record. The countries whose vessels have called include Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, America, Greece, Portugal and Yugoslavia. There has been none from Italy and Spain.

The contraband officers paid a tribute to neutral shippers who have been "extraordinarily helpful and open."

A third base is at Kirkwall in Orkney and these spread a net which is effectively preventing ships entering the North Sea with contraband.—Reuter.

War Enables U. S. To Expand Trade Relations With Latin America

LONDON, Oct. 3. According to a Washington message, President Roosevelt said to-day that war in Europe gave America an opportunity to expand America's trade relations with Latin American countries. So far they had been only good neighbours.

President Roosevelt also mentioned that 40 destroyers had been refitted and mobilised.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7). other true friends, besides themselves, who want to "point out the mistake of his friend and thus truly befriend him, though the performance of such a duty might be very painful." May I hope that our generous and fair-minded journalists will learn from their own such experience to befriend those servants of the people and champions of great causes who are treated by those in power and positions with scant courtesy?—Yours, etc.,

INDULAL K. YAGNIK.



This picture of Hitler watching the war operations through a field glass at the front was received in London on Sept. 8.

THE WAR: A REVIEW

(Continued from Edit. page.)

ern Powers is to a very great extent based on economic circumstances getting to play a strong and telling effect. Here, that is, in regard to economic circumstances, Germany definitely is in a weak position. And with the War continuing, her position will become even weaker. Great Britain, as matters are, is in a position to extend an effective check on German supplies from outside. The total tonnage of the British fleet is almost as much as that of the combined fleets of Germany, Italy and Japan. Besides, Britain has many units under construction. France as well has a comparatively large fleet; the Italian is not stronger than the French. The task of the British fleet will naturally be hardened with Japan in an hostile camp. Basically, Germany is not better situated to stand against a blockade than in the last War. In fact, certain close observers hold that Germany is in a worse position than in 1914, despite all autarchy attempts. In 1914 Germany was a creditor land, to-day she is heavily indebted to foreign countries. Germany's reserve in gold and foreign exchange, according to most favourable estimates, do not reach ten per cent of that of 1914. Germany is dependent on imports for various categories of important supplies. Even assuming extension of supplies from Russia, there are products of great value and significance that cannot still be met without dependence on other and overseas sources, principally, cotton, rubber, nickel, zinc, copper, and above all, a product most essential for the war industry, iron ore. In 1938 Germany imported 23 million tons of iron ore, out of which 8 millions came from countries with whom Germany is already in a state of war. Germany has naturally strengthened her position by the understanding with Russia, but she has not made herself invulnerable. Sweden figured as an important source for the supply of iron ore to Germany. But supplies from Sweden have already slackened. The internal Ger-

man market is in a very tight condition. Both France and Britain are in a much better position to increase their production and secure purchases from abroad. The gold reserve of France is to-day twice as much as that of 1914. All these are factors of considerable assertive weight. Further, Germany will have to face an hostile Polish population, though temporarily held in subjection. As it is, the Czechs have been showing the need for sharper vigilance from the side of Nazi Germany. Millions of Czechs remain keenly restive. Extensive arrests have been carried out in the course of the last few days in Bohemia and Moravia. The number of those arrested in Prague is estimated as running into several thousands, most of them members of the famous "Sokol" organization of the Czechs. The arrests continue. In parts of Prague, as for instance in Karlín, a thickly populated region much in the centre of the town, people have been ordered not to move about in the nights. A quarter of a million German soldiers are stationed in Bohemia and Moravia, round six thousand alone in Prague.

Nazi Germany has also, as Gestapo Chief, Himmler, knows, a "home front" to guard severely and closely. Disappointed in their hopes and calculations about a "localised" and "lightning war" and apprehensive of the implications of economic difficulties and internal tightness, the Nazi leaders are likely to give attention more to cause sharp moves and turns in directions and ways. But it is evident that the Western Powers are alert to such possibilities. England sees strongly the reactions of a record. France holds a commanding position on her eastern frontier that enables her to keep good confidence. French troops at the Western front have actively consolidated their positions. In some parts, particularly round the Saar area, they have made notable advances. The well-known French savant and a good friend of India, M. Romain Rolland, has just addressed a letter to M. Daladier, expressing severe condemnation of Nazi outlook and methods, and wishing the success of progressive forces against them, towards a better order.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Kamaladevi's Impressions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Mrs. Kamaladevi's impressions of Scandinavian countries as published in your columns of 6th ultimo not only deserve wide publicity but also a practical response from the Congress Governments and Indians in general. Indian students will find it more interesting to visit these countries and develop contacts with Scandinavians which if rightly developed, will enhance the National stature of India. They will feel more at home in the midst of these free people than in the company of the indifferent English, German and French under the suppressed atmosphere of their countries. Mrs. Kamaladevi rightly calls the western countries "decadent" and their middle class incorrigibly dull. Not so the Scandinavians! The Scandinavians are the most cultured and the civilised people in the world. Their glorious past reflects more gloriously in their present. Their long and great heritage of culture and civilisation is an indubitable fact.

Under the socialist Government their working classes have made enormous strides. Their aristocracy has simply ceased to exist. The "Bourgeoisie" is more advanced and active. The Trade-Unions and co-operative societies are very well organised. It would be no exaggeration to say that class antagonism does not prevail at all in any acute form. The working class quarters that I visited in Filippstad, Stockholm, Göteborg and Copenhagen, can be favourably compared to the Middle-class quarters of England and France. The standard of living in Sweden is the highest in Europe.

The system of education is most advanced. I have not known any European more interested in India as the Swedes are. At Filippstad, I being the only Indian, used to get invitations from strangers every day, just to tell them about India and Mr. Gandhi. They call India the land of Tagore and Gandhi. Indians in Sweden instead of being greeted with provocative looks (as they are in Germany and England and Italy) are greeted with songs on Akbar and Chandragupta composed by Swedish poets. Mrs. Naidu and Tagore's works are compulsory in Swedish schools. Once to my great embarrassment I was asked by a school girl in Stockholm the distinctive features of Tagore's poetry and its effect on Indian thought; I had to change the topic to hide my ignorance. In our desire to over-do English in being English we read more of Shellys and Keats than of Tagore and Mrs. Naidu.

Their love of peace and neutrality does not prevent them from displaying a deep interest and sympathy in India's struggle for freedom. For an average Scandinavian, India is not yet a land of deep mysticism, superstition and ignorance shrouded in barbarism naked and stark, as an average Englishman and American are carefully taught to believe. Their minds still remain impervious to such unhealthy propaganda for

them. India is rightly the mother of civilisation and culture.

If the Congress Governments cannot make any trade pacts with the Scandinavian countries, they can certainly give a friendly gesture by appointing one representative in each capital to develop cultural relations. His duty should be to represent India's point of view, to represent India's struggle of freedom in its right perspective, to represent India's real philosophy and thought and to explore all avenues of future developments both cultural and economic. At present India suffers greatly through the lack of such healthy propagation of her views, in foreign countries, with the single exception of the United States of America.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUL ALI.

Duty Of Journalists

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one connected for long with journalism in Bombay, I heartily congratulate Brother Journalists on evincing rare courage in denouncing, on Saturday last, the autocratic orders imposed by the Bombay Government on five Newspapers in the City. Journalists of Liberal, Congress and Socialist persuasion joined, in condemning a species of tyranny, which would smother liberty of the Press.

No doubt the outrageous order had already been declared illegal by the Bombay High Court. But it was a shame that the execution committee of the Association had thrown out the resolution when the matter was first considered. As our veteran, Mr. B. G. Horniman, put it, the refusal of the Committee to do its obvious duty in the matter left a stain on Bombay journalism, which had to be removed.

Congressmen who are too timid to criticise a single act of the Congress ministry will do well to follow the dictum laid down by Mr. S. A. Brelvi: "It was the duty of a true friend to point out the mistake of his friend and thus truly befriend him."

May I add that this advice is capable of much wider application and is often honoured in breach by some of our best persons? Do our journalists take the same bold and impartial stand on other questions as they did on a matter relating to their profession? Don't many make a fetish of the prestige of the Congress? Are not many editors afraid of publishing criticisms, however sound or convincing, levelled at acts of Congress ministers?

Let me illustrate my point. All "left" workers and writers—whether Kisan, Labour, Forward Bloc, Royist, Socialist, or Communist—get short shrift in most of our Congress papers. They are all true friends of the Congress and Congress Ministers. Their criticism, if sometimes couched in strong terms, is aimed at saving Congressmen from mistakes that would tarnish its fair name. Why do our journalists try to suppress such friendly critics and shun them as enemies of the Congress and the country? Of course there are bright exceptions which only prove the rule.

The reason is clear. Veteran Congress leaders have fostered a very suicidal tendency in the country. It is to trace all conflicts of thought to differences in moral outlook. If you are a Communist or Socialist you believe in red violence. There is only The Truth and everything else is error born of vice. All differences of thought on social economic and political questions must be suppressed as they are rooted in vice.

May I urge that such a Totalitarian outlook, has led to intellectual intolerance and cruel persecution. It is inconsistent with real Freedom and Democracy that we desire to establish in India and the world. The sooner we are rid of it the better.

I therefore request journalists of the city and the country at large to do their duty by the public as boldly as they fight for their rights. Let them extend the boundaries of their vision and the paths of their duty regardless of false ideas of prestige and power. Let them remember that they are (Continued foot of Col. 3).

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE POISON THORN

